

# Jordan Times

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## Boat hits mine in Gulf; 1 killed

BAHRAIN (AP) — A small fishing boat hit a mine in the Gulf of Oman Tuesday and exploded, killing one fisherman and injuring the two others on board, United Arab Emirates officials said. The official Emirates Agency (WAM) quoted an Interior Ministry statement as saying the incident occurred off Dednah, about 30 kilometres south of the outer entrance to the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf. The coastal waters are just north of a major coastal anchorage off Khor Fakkan, used by tankers and other commercial vessels going to and from the Gulf. The anchorage is the staging area for U.S. navy-escorted convoys of American-flagged Kuwaiti tankers bound for Kuwait. There was no word on whether the mine was tethered to the bottom or floating free. The area was plagued by a state of mines last autumn and at least two vessels were hit. One, a small offshore supply boat, sank with the loss of six crewmen.

## Egypt, Morocco sign trade accord

CAIRO (R) — Egypt and Morocco signed a \$60-million trade accord Tuesday and agreed to increase it to \$100 million by the end of next year. The agreement came at the end of a four-day visit by Moroccan Prime Minister Azeddine Laraki, who headed the first high-level delegation to visit Cairo since the two countries resumed diplomatic relations last year. A joint communiqué did not specify details of the agreement but said the countries would hold further ministerial talks. The communiqué also denounced Israeli policies in the Middle East. "The Israeli position is obstructing peace efforts, including the convening of an international Middle East peace conference, and is placing the region's security in danger," it said. Both countries reiterated their support for Iraq in its war with Iran and expressed "full collaboration with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Gulf states against any Iranian aggression."

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## Sagor leaves

AMMAN (Petra) — Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) Deputy Chairman Mohammad Sagor left Amman Tuesday after an official visit during which he held talks with senior officials and signed a loan agreement with Jordan (see page 6).

## Fahd, Arafat hold talks

JEDDAH (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat turned up unexpectedly Tuesday for talks with King Fahd ahead of the Arab summit conference. The Saudi Press Agency (SPA) reported the meeting in Jeddah without providing any details of the discussions. It only said that the meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal. But diplomatic sources said the meeting was significant, coming as it does before leaders of the Arab summit in Algiers opening June 7 and designed to focus on the Palestinian issue.

## Waldheim: Little chance for peace conference

KUWAIT (R) — Austrian President and former U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim was quoted Tuesday as saying he saw little chance of holding an international conference to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict. He told the Kuwait news agency (KUNA) in a Vienna interview that chances for such a conference were "very small, rather almost non-existent in existing circumstances." Waldheim said the main obstacle was "the split in the Israeli position and especially the rejection of the prime minister." Waldheim said current American-Middle East peace proposals failed to offer the necessary conditions for a conference, which he called the best way to end the conflict.

## Prisoners attack detained Israeli editors

RAMLE, Israel (R) — Israeli women prisoners Tuesday attacked two editors of a banned newspaper in the jail where they are detained, prison officials and a lawyer for the editors said. Lawyer Abdul Asali said he witnessed the assaults on Roni Ben Efraim and Michal Schwartz, editors of the Hebrew and Arabic Derech Hanitzotz newspaper, when he went to visit them. "When Roni was brought to me she was kicked in the stomach, spat on and cursed by another inmate," he told a press conference. "Then I saw Michal coming and I counted seven prisoners who started to hit her, jump on her, beat her. When I realised what was happening the director arrived and someone tried to extract her."

## Yemens to discuss easing travel rules

SANAA (R) — The interior ministers of North and South Yemen meeting in Sanaa will discuss ways to ease travel restrictions between the two countries, the North Yemeni news agency SABA reported Tuesday. The South Yemeni minister, Saleh Montasser Al Sa'ili, arrived in Sanaa Monday and handed a message to North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh from Aden's leaders on Yemeni unity, the agency said. SABA said Sa'ili would also discuss easing travel restrictions with North Yemen's interior minister, Lieutenant-Colonel Abdullah Hussein Barakat.

## Sudan threatens to back Kenyan dissidents

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan has threatened to give refuge to Kenyan dissidents unless Nairobi closes an office of the rebel Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA), a weekly newspaper reported Tuesday. Al Adwa quoted Foreign Affairs Minister Hussein Abu Salih as telling the Kenyan delegation to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Addis Ababa that Kenya was now second to Ethiopia in providing support for the SPLA.

## Nine bilateral agreements signed Superpowers hope for START, discuss regional conflicts

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The superpower leaders voiced hopes Tuesday for a strategic arms treaty before U.S. President Ronald Reagan leaves office next January, and turned to regional conflicts as their summit passed the half-way mark.

The five-day summit between Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev chalked up its first concrete achievements with the two sides signing two minor arms control agreements and seven other accords on bilateral relations.

And Reagan pursued the theme of human rights for the third day running, calling in a

speech to Soviet writers for the publication in the Soviet Union of the works of banished author Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

After a morning spent inside the Kremlin discussing international tensions, the two leaders emerged into the grounds outside and then strolled into Red Square.

Before they started the third

round of their talks, Gorbachev spoke optimistically of the chances for a U.S.-Soviet strategic arms (START) treaty that would roughly halve their nuclear arsenals.

"I am sure that if the president makes good use of the time remaining to him, I'm sure we will be able to prepare the treaty," he told reporters.

Reagan approved the remarks, "yes, I am very pleased to hear what they (his Soviet summit hosts) are saying," he said.

The Soviet leader recalled his first summit with Reagan in Geneva in 1985, when the two men had agreed to "pound our

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## Lebanese rightists fear more bomb attacks ahead of election

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Beirut's latest car bomb sparked fears Tuesday of a wave of such attacks, seen aimed at forcing politicians to sort out Lebanon's political crisis ahead of a presidential election in August.

Grieving buried victims of Monday's explosion as their leaders rejected a Syrian plan to revive Lebanon's paralysed central government.

The blast, which came as the country struggled to reach a political consensus before the election, was strongly denounced by Christian and Muslim politicians.

An estimated 70 kilograms of TNT in a blue Volvo Sedan ripped through a crowded residential and commercial street in east Beirut's Ashrafieh district. According to Reuters 15 people were killed and 80 others were wounded. The AP said 20 people were killed.

A senior Christian leader and some newspapers hinted that Syria plotted the incident to force rightists to accept its reconciliation plans for the country.

Karim Pakradouni, vice-president of the main rightist Lebanese Forces militia, told a news conference Monday: "Syria should not think it will reach a solution in Lebanon through more destruction."

Diplomats said the attack could start a wave of car bombs, a favoured political tool in Lebanon.

Rightists in January 1986 rejected a Syrian-sponsored peace plan that would give the Muslims and Damascus more say in the country's affairs.

Muslim leaders have boycotted President Amin Gemayel's government since then, leaving the country with a crippled administration.

the proposal would mean ousting from the mainly Christian east the 8,000-strong Lebanese Forces militia.

Diplomats said the motive of the bombers could have been to weaken the Lebanese Forces' claim to successfully control security in the sector.

Salman's statement sparked concern among rival rightist leaders, especially at the Lebanese Forces, whose heavily-armed men patrol the streets and which funds itself with unauthorised taxes on cinemas, restaurants and other services.

A central administrative authority means bringing the capital's divided east and west as well as their suburbs under the control of a legitimate central government and the army, ending militia rule.

Syria controls west Beirut but

Junblatt warns of new civil war.

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A scene of the devastation caused by a car bomb in east Beirut Monday

## Zia offers difficult choice for opposition

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq has presented his political opponents with the choice of playing his way or not at all.

The main opposition parties have called emergency meetings this week to discuss Zia's surprise dissolution of the government Sunday and his offer of elections in 90 days.

Diplomatic and political analysts said Tuesday that if the opposition decides to stay away from the election process, as they did in 1985 when Zia lifted martial law for the first time, they could consign themselves to oblivion.

If they decide to join an electoral process, which they have repeatedly condemned as rigged, corrupt and unfair, they would be undermining the principles for which they stand.

"They lost a lot of support in 1985 because they did not run for election. If they do that again, they could lose even more local

support," said one Western diplomat.

"The terms of this bargain are such that the opposition parties are likely to be damned if they go along with it and damned if they don't," said an unnamed Pakistani political analyst, quoted by the Star newspaper Tuesday.

While the opposition struggles to find the answer to the dilemma, General Zia will likely be rooting out those disloyal to him in the Pakistan Muslim League (PML) and positioning loyal members for an election victory, the analysts said.

Zia can appoint about 100 new ministers in the capital and the four provinces for a caretaker administration. Such patronage gives him great influence, said another Pakistani analyst.

Zia has said he sacked PML leader and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo for growing corruption, and failure to achieve democracy and Islamisation of the country.

Several Western and Pakistani analysts believe another reason was that Jenejo was taking too much political power away from Zia and has started to interfere in army affairs as minister of defence, a position he also held.

Western diplomats said they saw no sign that the army, commanded by Zia, had any desire to govern the country again.

This suggested Zia genuinely wanted an election and could be looking to consolidate the PML as his base in civilian politics to carry his power through into the 1990s, they said.

Opposition leaders around the country have condemned as meaningless Zia's promise to cut official corruption and hold new elections, and independent newspapers were sceptical.

"The whole action was done in a manner which had all the trappings of a coup, although a constitutional one," said the Muslim.

"This has tended to produce

## Soviets see cooperation with U.S. for peace in Mideast

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A senior Soviet official said Tuesday the Kremlin saw positive elements in a new U.S. peace plan for the Middle East and that the superpowers could cooperate to end the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"I am sure that the Middle East is an area where cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union is both necessary and possible," said Vadim Zagladin, a first deputy head of the Communist Party Central Committee's International Department.

"I think the United States is interested in stopping this conflict. So are we," Zagladin told a news conference on the fringes of the Moscow summit between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who is with Reagan at the summit, will travel to the Middle East Friday to promote the new U.S. plan, which was launched in February.

The plan envisages an international conference with Soviet and American participation to kick off direct Arab-Israeli talks on temporary self-rule for Palestinians in the occupied territories.

The U.S. proposal envisages a set of interlocking negotiations aimed at achieving a final settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"The plan of George Shultz has a number of positive elements, I mean, specifically, the necessity of convening an international forum and the respect for the rights of the Palestinian people," Zagladin said.

The Middle East was one of the top subjects up for discussion between Reagan and Gorbachev Tuesday when they turned their attention to regional conflicts.

The Reagan administration has previously said there is a considerable gulf between itself and Moscow on the Middle East, with the Kremlin advocating an international conference that could impose a definitive regional settlement and the United States preferring direct Arab-Israeli talks.

Another difference between the superpowers lies in the U.S. refusal to have direct dealings with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Moscow recognises the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

On another Middle East issue, the Iran-Iraq war, the United States wants the Soviet Union to join in a United Nations Security Council arms embargo against Iran, but Moscow has so far held back, fearing it may be seen to be tilting too far in the direction of Iraq.

## U.N. official accuses Israeli soldiers of random brutality

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A U.N. official accused Israeli troops Tuesday of random brutality in dealing with the almost six-month-old Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

William Lee, information officer for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), told Reuters: "There are random beatings. I believe it is pervasive, random and unprovoked, and it is used for the purposes of intimidation."

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin announced in January a policy of "might, power and beatings" that provoked worldwide condemnation. Countries

usually friendly to Israel accused its troops of using excessive force.

Knesset member Yossi Sarid of the Citizens Rights Movement told a parliamentary committee that a senior official responsible for the occupied territories had blamed Palestinian protest on army brutality and degradation.

Participants at the closed meeting of the foreign affairs and defence committee quoted Sarid as saying he had obtained documents showing that 5,130 people had been wounded in the uprising.

"This is an astonishing total when you bear in mind that we are talking about a war of stones in which not one of our people

has been killed," he was quoted as saying.

Lee said the army had beaten Palestinians on days when relatively little violence had occurred. Last weekend, he said troops beat 19 Palestinians, including a four-year-old boy and a man of 60.

"It has become routine. This is the shocking thing about it," Lee said.

At the committee meeting, Sarid told Rabin: "You have not overcome the flood of cases of excessive use of force because the investigations come too late and are negligent. They are sometimes a joke and the trial is

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## Shultz plan stands no chance of success, Rabin tells Palestinians

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has said a Middle East peace initiative advanced by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz offers no chance of success in a year of American and Israeli elections.

The Shultz initiative, calling for an international peace conference to launch direct Arab-Israeli talks, tops the U.S. agenda on regional issues at this week's Moscow summit between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

"Had it been launched a year ago, it would have had a chance," Rabin told college students Monday.

"In the Arab World, and here, people know that a peace initia-

tive is not something that can be achieved in a month, or three months. They know that elections are due in the U.S. and here," he said.

Rabin met four prominent Palestinians Monday to discuss the situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Dr. Yasser Obeid, director of West Bank hospital services, quoted Rabin as saying a visit by Shultz to Israel and other Middle Eastern countries later this week had no chance of success.

"He said we are receiving him because we are two very friendly countries, and our meeting is going to be a courtesy meeting, but we think that it cannot produce anything under the circumstances," Obeid told Israel

Radio Tuesday.

Shultz is due to begin his fourth Middle East peace mission this year immediately after the Moscow summit.

"The minister said the Shultz initiative has missed the train and we can't expect anything" from the Moscow summit, said Obeid.

He also quoted Rabin as saying "until the elections in Israel and the United States and maybe six months after... we cannot expect an active political process to start."

Rabin said Tuesday he has launched a dialogue with Palestinians, including supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), because the Arabs

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King Hassan

## King Hassan pledges effort for success of Arab summit

RABAT (Agencies) — King Hassan of Morocco has pledged to work for the success of the extraordinary Arab summit to be held in Algiers June 7 to discuss the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories.

Confirming his attendance at the June 7 summit in Algiers, King Hassan said: "We shall endeavour with all humility, sincerity and frankness for this conference to be a success."

"The success of a summit in the capital of any North African country is a success for all countries in the region," he added.

He was speaking at a palace ceremony Monday during which he handed credentials to Abdul Latif Berbiich, appointed ambassador to Algeria since the two neighbours resumed diplomatic ties May 16 after a 12-year break over the Western Sahara conflict.

At the ceremony, broadcast by state television Monday night, the king said he had chosen his personal physician as ambassador to Algeria "because of our strong desire to highlight Morocco's goodwill at all levels."

The official Libyan news agency JANA said Monday the Algerian summit should discuss only the Palestinian uprising and not a call to allow Egypt to return to the Arab League.

The summit conference due to be held in Algiers is an emergency summit convened to discuss only one matter, the uprising of the Palestinian people and how to consolidate it and

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## Soviets begin second major Afghan evacuation

KABUL (Agencies) — Soviet troops pulled out from a key town south of Kabul Tuesday in their second major evacuation since starting their withdrawal from Afghanistan May 15, Western and Soviet diplomatic sources said.

Soviet troops left Ghazni, 135 kilometres southwest of Kabul, and were heading north towards the Soviet border, said sources quoted by the AP and Reuters.

A Soviet convoy from Ghazni reached the outskirts of Kabul about sunrise Tuesday and passed around the edge of the capital, the Western sources said. It was not known how many troops were involved.

The Soviets are also withdrawing from Ghazni in the south-east. Kandahar in the deep south, and Herat in the far west, said Western diplomatic reports reaching Pakistan from Kabul Tuesday, Reuters reported.

Military sources quoted by Reuters said the gradual withdrawal of Soviet forces poses a serious threat to the morale of government troops left alone to face the Afghan Mujahedeen fighters.

The reports, quoting usually reliable Afghan sources, said defections of government troops had increased.

Government forces are now

demanding to be withdrawn from the south-eastern border town of Khost which has held out against the Mujahedeen since Soviet forces arrived to support Kabul in 1979 and now appears threatened, they said.

Local Mujahedeen commanders said they would take Khost in two months. Western diplomats said it might be earlier.

Fighting in Kandahar continues to be fierce and witnesses reported planes full of bodies returning from there to Kabul, Reuters said.

Some diplomats said rocket attacks on Kabul over the past week have been the heaviest so far this year.

They reported unusually loud explosions in the city and said the Mujahedeen may be using a more powerful type of rocket with a longer range.

When the pullout began, the Tuesday, Kabul had an estimated 115,000 soldiers in Afghanistan. About 10,000 have left so far, according to reports from Moscow.

Meanwhile, the Mujahedeen claimed from their headquarters in Pakistan that they had captured the strategic Panjshir Valley northeast of Kabul last Thursday.

The claim could not be verified in Kabul, Afghan and Soviet officials declined to comment.

## Non-aligned states hope for disarmament progress

HAVANA (R) — Non-aligned nations welcomed Tuesday the dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union, saying it could bring significant progress on disarmament.

The comment was contained in a final communiqué adopted at the end of a two-day conference on disarmament here of the Non-Aligned Movement, the group's first ministerial-level session on the issue.

Thirty-three foreign ministers and other top-level diplomats from 77 nations of the 101-member movement agreed that "saving mankind from a nuclear holocaust was the highest priority of the international community," the 62-point communiqué adopted during the night said.

The dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union, highlighted by the current Mos-

cow summit between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, "opened up possibilities of significant progress in the field of disarmament," it added.

Most of the delegates left during the night for New York to attend a U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament opening Tuesday.

The communiqué said the ministers called for a new U.S.-Soviet arms treaty to be signed this year.

"An agreement on the elimination of 50 per cent of all strategic weapons in 1988 would be a milestone," it said.

Calling for "nuclear weapon-free zones," the non-aligned ministers said that, as a follow-up, a timetable should be adopted for the gradual elimination of all nuclear weapons.



# Harrison: Fond memories, strong support for Arab cause

**Editor's note:** This is the second part of a two part article on Mary Furley Harrison, who came to Jordan in her capacity as a teacher in 1948 to work at the CMS girls school in Amman. She lived and worked at the school until 1971 when she returned to her family in Edinburgh, Scotland, where, through her work with the Episcopal Church she was appointed as a deaconess. Miss Harrison recounts her memories of Jordan and its people to Suzanne Za'mut Black.

THE CMS school was soon to provide Jordanian society with a large number of women pioneers in various professions. In the early fifties, Nevine Toutounji was the first of a number of CMS graduates to set up practice as a doctor. Not much later, another alumna, Hadiyyah Saleh, pioneered as a lawyer. Many followed, and other fields opened up.

In the seventies, Taghreed Akasheh became the first commercial woman pilot in the Middle East. Miss Harrison mentions a large number of other former students working in careers pre-

viously regarded as inaccessible for women. These include civil servants, diplomats, television directors and presenters, journalists, business women and school principals.

Another field previously frowned upon, nursing, eventually attracted many of her girls. Her long list, that she recounts with pride, includes prominent women in society such as Janette Mufti, who held a senior job in the Ministry of Education and then was appointed member of the National Consultative Council. Another outstanding personality is Margaret Malatjalian who

established the Jordanian children's theatre and produced children's television programmes.

Her list also includes an army dentist, a librarian, a Young Women Christian Association (YWCA) president and two princesses: Princess Basma and Princess Alia who are recognised for their contributions in society.

The change started taking place almost immediately after Miss Harrison took over her post. "The first eviction of the Palestinians from their homeland in 1948 created a social upheaval in the community that was trying to accommodate them," she pointed out that many of these refugees had come from an open and sophisticated society, and so naturally played a role in bringing about new attitudes.

It was not until after 1955 that the school itself could take a leading role in the social changes

sweeping the country. As a result of the growth of Arab nationalism, stemming from Egypt, and the call for independence throughout the Arab World, the Episcopal Church wanted to move in that direction as well. As a result, the property and administration of the school were handed over to the local Arab Anglican/Episcopal Church.

That step brought in an Arab principal whom Miss Harrison particularly valued working with. The new schoolmistress, Mrs. Widad Boulos, could make new unconventional procedures more easily accepted to the community. She started encouraging mixing and brought in both parents and the students of the "brother" school, the Bishop School, and eventually started a co-educational class for the last year of school. "She had to be very careful and strict," Miss Harrison remarked.

Other factors contributed to bring about the new trends. For example, the CMS graduates started going on to Beirut for their university education. She remembers that they first started attending the Beirut College for Women and then the co-educational American University of Beirut.

In 1962, the Jordan University opened, "and that was on their doorstep." She also refers to the fact that the school itself became more and more cosmopolitan with quite a number of foreign students attending, including Chinese, Austrian and American.

Miss Harrison expressed her amazement at how quickly her students picked up languages. "I think it's because they talked all the time. They had no inhibitions about talking," she added that she herself taught only the English language and literature although she had specialised in French. She explained that the school felt the girls were capable of picking up languages easily on their own and decided to concentrate on only one foreign language, English. "This way we would ground them more thoroughly and provide a deep insight into the culture."

Miss Harrison's pet subject was art. Her favourite area was drawing and painting the wild flowers of Jordan, and opening her stu-

dents' eyes to them. This hobby took her all over the country. She thoroughly enjoyed her trips to the countryside and remembers with fondness such spots as Al Arda, Wadi Sh'ayb, Nabi Musa and the woods of Ajloun and Dibbean. In her collection, she also has paintings of the desert flowers that she had picked on the roads to Petra.

Her favourite place for an outing was definitely Jerusalem. "I sometimes went there two or three times a week," she confessed and spoke with affectionate nostalgia of the souks of the Old City and her beloved spiritual spot, the Garden of Gethsemane. She has fond memories for the St. George's, where she used to stay, and calls it "home from home."

Miss Harrison deeply shared the grief of the Jordanians and Palestinians when Jerusalem fell under the hostile Israeli occupation in 1967. "It literally happened overnight," she said relating her own experience of the June war when the whole of the West Bank of Jordan was occupied. "I was visiting in Jerusalem on the Sunday afternoon (June 5) and the following day it was all taken over. It was shattering. We just heard it on the radio on the Monday and sent the girls back home."

She also remembers how sad she felt when, a few days later, watching from the school, she saw King Hussein's plane leaving Amman on his way to speak at the United Nations. For the first time he had no escort planes to bid him farewell since all the Jordanian Air Force fleet had been destroyed on the ground during the first hours of the war. Back in her own country, Miss Harrison "reacts very strongly" whenever someone claims it was the Arabs who started the fighting.

She has wasted no time in seizing every opportunity to explain to her friends and audiences the facts about a country and people she came to know so well. Writing for a church magazine, Mary Harrison covered a Scottish Christian conference entitled The Problems of Palestine. She pointed out in her article that "while bitterness remains in the hearts of Palestinian Arabs, the conference revealed the longing that is there for reconciliation and peace."

She was particularly impressed

by Rev. Elias Chacour, a Palestinian speaker from Galilee for the impact he made at the conference in conveying his dilemma as an Arab Christian trying to come to terms with the Biblical promises to the Jews.

The deacon feels that sometimes Western Christians, reading the prophecies in the Bible of "the return to the land," have been misled into applying them to modern Israel. "They do not realise that most of these prophecies refer to a return from Babylon to Jerusalem, which did indeed happen, fulfilling the prophecies in the fourth century B.C." She stressed that, even where some prophecies could be thought of as referring to a future age, they must be associated with the whole idea of God as a kingdom of justice, peace, and love, "which is patently not so in our time," she concluded.

During her talks, Miss Harrison shows her audiences a map of Palestine and the surrounding areas with lines that show rainfall amounts. She uses this to clarify "a misunderstanding among Westerners when they see a small Israel on the map surrounded by vast Arab countries." She points out to them that the Mediterranean rain waters Palestine but fades out only 30 miles East of the River Jordan.

Her spirits invariably rise when the subject turns to her "girls." "I just remember the nice things. Both the girls and their parents were absolutely cooperative." She was impressed by how dedicated many of the fathers were to realise their daughters' potentials and ambitions. She also admired the relationship between the girls and their mothers for being particularly close and affectionate with a lot of shared confidence as

opposed to more independence in the West. Her present contact with her students reveals their great interest in their own families. "I find great pleasure in seeing them share and enjoy what their children are doing."

Her talks at home abound with light hearted anecdotes from her Jordanian life bringing to the Scot common human elements he can identify with. She sometimes illustrates the Arab sense of humour with some Joha stories. Or she reads samples of written compositions by students she had taught. One essay she cherishes is written under the title: What Annoys Me Most About My Parents. In it the student describes her fury and frustration when she goes home after school "dying to relate incidents in her life that day" only to be given the cold shoulder because her parents are engrossed in watching television.



1973, Mary back in Edinburgh in her clerical role



Mary with her mother and a Jordanian visitor in Scotland



June 1969 with two of her girls on graduation day

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> Tel: 773111-19  <b>PROGRAMME ONE</b> 15:30 Koran 15:55 Programme review 16:00 Cartoons 16:45 Disney Land 17:55 Local series 18:50 Message from Cairo 19:30 Religious programme 19:40 Programme review 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Arabic series 21:30 Programme on university 22:15 Wrestling 23:00 News summary in Arabic  <b>PROGRAMME TWO</b> 17:30 Champs Elysees 19:00 News in French 19:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie 19:30 News in Hebrew 19:45 Sports Magazine 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Guinness Records 21:00 Hoopernan 21:30 Twilight zone: Little Boy Lost 22:00 News in English 22:10 New Drama Series: The Charmer 23:20 Three's Company		<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b>  <b>EXHIBITIONS</b> * Permanent book exhibition, at Tower Building, Jabel Amman, 3rd Circle. * An exhibition about flower arrangement by Na'ela Adnan Massarat at the French Cultural Centre. * A permanent exhibition of plastic art by 27 Arab artists at the Plaza Hotel. * An art exhibition by Lebanese artist Mahmoud Safa at Alia Art Gallery. * Two exhibitions at the Goethe institute: one is about the development of typesetting and mass printing and the other is about German Woodcuts. * A painting exhibition by Suha Shoman at the Royal Cultural Centre. * An art exhibition by Her Royal Highness Fatmeh Zaid at the Royal Cultural Centre. * An exhibition of painting by Mahmoud Safa at Alia Art Gallery. * An exhibition of electronic equipment, digital and analogue maps, at Housing Bank Complex, Amman.		<b>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</b>  This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.  <b>ARRIVALS</b> <b>ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS</b> (Terminal 1) 16:00 Agaba (RJ) 16:30 Cairo (RJ) 16:35 Dhahran (RJ) 16:40 Kuwait (RJ) 16:50 New York, Amsterdam (RJ) 17:30 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ) 18:10 Istanbul (RJ) 18:20 Athens (RJ) 18:30 New York, Amsterdam (RJ) 18:45 London, Geneva (RJ) 19:30 Madrid, Belgrade (RJ) 20:10 Baghdad (RJ)  <b>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</b> 08:10 Karachi (PK) 11:25 Kuwait (KU) 11:40 Damascus (AZ) 12:20 Cairo (MS) 13:20 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF) 13:45 Kuwait (KU) 15:30 Sanaa, Jeddah (YI) 16:00 Jeddah, Medina (SV) 19:10 Tunis (TU) 21:15 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH) 21:35 Paris, Damascus (AF) 22:55 Tripoli, Damascus (PK)  <b>DEPARTURES</b> <b>ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS</b> (Terminal 1) 07:45 Agaba (RJ) 12:00 Vienna, New York (RJ) 12:10 Athens (RJ) 12:20 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ) 12:40 Istanbul (RJ) 13:00 London (RJ) 20:20 Riyadh (RJ) 20:30 Dhahran (RJ) 20:40 Kuwait (KU) 20:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ) 21:10 Cairo (RJ) 21:15 Jeddah (RJ) 21:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ) 21:50 Baghdad (RJ)  <b>OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)</b> 06:30 Cairo, London (BA)		<b>USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.</b>  <b>EMERGENCIES</b> Amman governorate ..... 891228 Amman Civil Defence ..... 198, 199 Civil Defence Irbid ..... 271293, 273131 Civil Defence Qusayrah ..... 770733 Civil Defence Deir Alla ..... 37306 Ambulance ..... 193, 775111 Amman downtown fire brigade ..... 198 First aid ..... 630341 Blood Bank ..... 775033 Civil Defence rescue ..... 651111 Fire headquarters ..... 622090-3 Police rescue ..... 192, 621111, 637777 Police headquarters ..... 639141 Traffic police ..... 8963901 Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881 Municipal water complaints ..... 771258 Queen Alia Int. Airport (08)5330060  <b>NIGHT DUTY</b> AMMAN: Dr. Hani Haddadin ..... 777751 Dr. Fakhr Belbeisi ..... 625778 Dr. Tahir Kadir ..... 606857 Dr. Abbas Al Hakim ..... 891256 First pharmacy ..... 661912 Firdows pharmacy ..... 778336 Al Asentia pharmacy ..... 637055 Nairoudi pharmacy ..... 6324672 Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636750 Yasoub pharmacy ..... 644945 Shmeisani pharmacy ..... 637660  TAXIS: Al Jolsh taxi ..... 774061 Al Qasi (Abu Joudah) taxi ..... 743806 Wasam taxi ..... 776273 Ra'ad taxi ..... 898633 Umayya taxi ..... 775780 Muab taxi ..... 893092  Irbid: Dr. Munir Salim ..... (-) Al Sharaa' pharmacy ..... 275825  ZARQA: Dr. Yusuf Abu Sa'd ..... 989000 Khalifeh pharmacy ..... 985417  <b>GENERAL</b> Jordan Television ..... 77311/19 Radio Jordan ..... 77411/19 Ministry of Tourism ..... 642311 Hotel complaints ..... 664162 Price complaints ..... 661176 Telephone information ..... 12 Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10 Overseas calls ..... 17 Repair service ..... 11	
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW Tel: 774111-19  07:00 Light Music 07:30 Newsdesk 08:00 Morning Show 10:00 News Summary 10:15 Morning Show Contd. 11:00 30 Minute Theatre 11:30 Songs from Movies 12:00 News Summary 12:45 Reading 12:50 Pop Session 13:00 News Summary 13:05 Pop Session 14:00 News Bulletin 14:10 Instrumentals 14:30 The Young Sound 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News in Summary 16:05 Instrumentals 16:30 Old Favourites 17:00 Jordan Weekly 17:30 Pop Session 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Science Report 18:30 Music 19:00 News Desk 19:30 Date with a Star		<b>MUSEUMS</b>  "Children's Heritage and Science Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday. Followers Museum Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours 9:00 a.m.-5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631760 Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.		<b>MONEY EXCHANGE</b>  Tuesday rates Local sell/buy rates in Jds Belgian franc (for 100) 92.9 / 96.6 Dutch guilder 176.5 / 183.7 French franc 58.9 / 61.2 Italian lira (for 100) 26.7 / 27.8 Japanese yen (for 100) 27.5 / 28.4 Swedish crown 57.2 / 59.4 Swiss franc 237.2 / 246.8 U.K. sterling pound 629.8 / 654.7 U.S. dollar 342 / 354.1 W. German mark 197.9 / 205.8		<b>HOSPITALS</b>  Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/32 Khaldi Maternity, J. Amn ..... 644281/6 Khaldi Maternity, J. Amn ..... 642412 Jabel Amman Maternity ..... 642452 Mahas J. Amman ..... 636140 Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171/4 Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131 University Hospital ..... 845845 Al-Musaber Hospital ..... 666127/77 The Islamic, Abdali ..... 664164/6 Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 664164/6 Italian, Al-Muhajira ..... 77101/3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 77511/26 Army, Marka ..... 891611/5 Queen Alia Hospital ..... 6622050 Amal Hospital ..... 674155	
<b>VOICE OF AMERICA</b> MW 1250 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 12210 Hz 07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 VOA Morning 10:40 News 10:50 Newsline 11:00 News 11:10 Newsline 11:30 VOA Morning 11:40 News 11:50 Newsline 12:00 News 12:10 Newsline 12:30 VOA Morning 12:40 News 12:50 Newsline 13:00 News 13:10 Newsline 13:30 VOA Morning 13:40 News 13:50 Newsline 14:00 News 14:10 Newsline 14:30 VOA Morning 14:40 News 14:50 Newsline 15:00 News 15:10 Newsline 15:30 VOA Morning 15:40 News 15:50 Newsline 16:00 News 16:10 Newsline 16:30 VOA Morning 16:40 News 16:50 Newsline 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 VOA Morning 17:40 News 17:50 Newsline 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 VOA Morning 18:40 News 18:50 Newsline 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 VOA Morning 19:40 News 19:50 Newsline 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 VOA Morning 20:40 News 20:50 Newsline 21:00 News 21:10 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Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Khaled Al-Haj Hassan (second from right) Tuesday confers with ALTU chairman Aysar Safi (third from right) (Petra photo)

## Haj Hassan, Safi discuss ALTU activities, resolutions

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Khaled Al-Haj Hassan Tuesday heard a briefing on plans for expanding the activities of the Arab Land Transport Union (ALTU) and the resolutions taken by ALTU's board.

ALTU's Board Chairman Aysar Safi briefed the minister on the union's activities and plans for 1988 and paid tribute to Jordanian government's support for the union's operations.

For his part, Haj Hassan voiced the government's continued support for the union to enable it to promote its land transport services in the Arab World.

The ALTU board which met recently at its headquarters in Amman decided to hold all its future meetings in the Jordanian capital.

## Ajlouni leaves for Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Tourism Zubair Ajlouni Tuesday left for Baghdad to take part in the opening of a national exhibition organised to celebrate the Iraqi forces' liberation of the Fao Peninsula. The visit, expected to last several days, is at the invitation of the Iraqi minister of culture and information.

Before he left for Baghdad, the minister met here with the Indonesian Ambassador to Jordan Sumario Sorio Kosomo to discuss bilateral cooperation in the production of traditional handicrafts and the prospect of concluding an Indonesian-Jordanian agreement on cooperation in organising In-

donesian and Jordanian traditional exhibitions in the capitals of the two countries.

Also Tuesday Ajlouni met with Austrian Ambassador to Jordan Franz Pernegger to discuss matters related to Austrian-Jordanian cooperation in the training of Jordanian personnel in tourist-related fields. They discussed the prospect of dispatching an Austrian specialist to Jordan to conduct an assessment of the Jordanian tourism potential prior to introducing facilities and improvements to promote the tourism industry in the country benefiting from Austria's experience in this regard.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**TEST TUBE BABIES:** Covering test tube babies with health insurance is the subject of a study currently undertaken by Health Ministry, according to a report in the Arabic daily Sawt Al Shaab.

**CALL 191,192:** The Public Security Department has introduced a new service, whereby it will receive and respond to citizens complaints and emergency calls at telephones 191 and 192 at Amman police operations room. PSD sources said that the Jordan electric power company technical office and Greater Amman Municipality emergency office and the water complaints section will be linked to the operations room.

**INFORMATION:** A four-man information delegation Tuesday left for Cairo to take part in a three-day symposium on information and development, organised by the Egyptian Information Ministry in cooperation with the Egyptian Society for Communication Development.

**HANDICAPPED:** The University of Jordan's friends of the handicapped students club Tuesday held a party to honour the handicapped university students and distributed memorial gifts to them. The club was established in 1983 to extend help and aid to the handicapped students at the university.

**EXHIBITION:** Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb Tuesday inaugurated the first geographic exhibition held at the Housing Bank complex, by the Royal National Geographic Centre. On display are some machines and electronic equipment used for land survey and production of digital maps, as well as a number of publications, pamphlets and maps, produced by the centre.

## QAF delegation returns

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QAF) returned to Amman Tuesday after taking part in a week-long international conference of charitable organisations held in Toronto, Canada.

Member of the delegation Ibrahim Abul Atta said that the delegates discussed cooperation and coordination among social and charitable organisations in developing nations and means of benefiting from advanced nations' experiments in promoting their operations.

Abul Atta who is QAF's planning department director said that the participants reviewed projects carried out in rural and urban regions in different parts of the world, and obstacles that they

encounter in the process of implementing them. Case studies from Southeast Asia were reviewed during the meetings, Abul Atta noted.

During the conference an exhibition was organised displaying pamphlets and posters about charitable organisations' activities in a number of countries. The delegates reviewed a number of working papers and participated in a workshop dealing with financial and technical assistance to charitable organisations and means for the development of rural societies.

According to Abul Atta, delegates from 58 countries including four Arab countries: Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Sudan, took part in the conference.



**NURSE TRAINING:** Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh discusses with a team from the American Johns Hopkins University, currently on a visit to Jordan, issues pertaining to the training of 10 Jordanian nursing instructors on primary health care (PHC) at the university's nursing instructors training institute. Five of the Jordanian instructors will join training in August while the remaining five will join training next year. The meeting was attended by the Health Ministry planning, training and research department director Mahmoud Al Shaked and director of the ministry's nursing development and PHC project Nawal Haddad.

## Dajani leaves for Kuwait

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary General of the Amman-based Arab Federation of Arab Chambers of Trade, Industry and Agriculture, Dr. Burhan Dajani left for Kuwait Tuesday to take part in the meetings due to open Wednesday of a supervisory committee on the guarantee of investments.

The committee which comprises four members representing Arab states and a fifth representing private enterprises in the Arab World, holds meetings every four months to discuss matters related to the federation's activities.

The Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation, established in 1973 with a JD 34 million initial capital set up the committee which steers the work of the corporation.

Dajani will also take part in a meeting preparing for a pan-Arab conference of Arab investors and businessmen due to be held in Tunis on June 5.

## Independence Day celebrated

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's ambassador to the United Arab Emirates Sunday hosted a dinner at the Abu Dhabi Intercontinental Hotel on the occasion of Jordan's Independence Day. The function was attended by a number of senior government officials, ministers and members of the diplomatic missions accredited to the UAE as well as a large number of Jordanians working in the Emirates.

To mark the occasion Madaba education department held a cultural and art festival, attended by Madaba district governor, department heads and heads of municipal and village councils.

In the Irbid Governorate, the Hakama secondary girls school held an art exhibition, including a book corner, embroideries, handicrafts and audiovisual aids. Another art exhibition was also held in Beila secondary girls school in Bani Kanana district, Irbid.

In Amman, Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akel Al Fayed patronised the opening of Al Hikma kindergarten and the school's exhibition, also held to mark the occasion.

## Jordan expects better harvest

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Jordan is expected to harvest no less than 80,000 tonnes of wheat and 25,000 tonnes of barley during this season in view of the good amounts of rain during the past winter season, Agriculture Ministry Secretary General Salem Lawzi said Tuesday.

Lawzi said that Jordanian farmers have grown wheat on 600,000 dunums of land and barley on 400,000 dunums and these areas are expected to give good yields. The winter rains, he added, are also expected to enable the country to reap a good harvest of summer vegetables and fruit.

The Ministry of Agriculture, following on previous arrangements, has set up committees in different regions to purchase locally produced cereals from farmers at subsidised prices in a bid to encourage them to double their efforts on the land, Lawzi said. He said these committees who expect to buy up to 40,000 tonnes of wheat, 5,000 tonnes of barley and up to 4,000 tonnes of lentils will embark on their task in the first week of June.

The Ministry of Agriculture has set up a centre at Jweideh in the Amman Governorate to buy cereals from farmers in the central regions of the Kingdom, other centres include one in the Irbid Governorate to buy farmers' production in the north, another at Rabbah near Karak to serve the southern region and a fourth one at Deir Alla for the benefit of farmers in the Jordan Valley region. Lawzi said that the ministry might set up other centres in the light of quantities offered by farmers for sale.

Lawzi, who is chairman of the ministry's central committee supervising the purchase operations, said that farmers have to produce a certificate of origin for their produced cereals, the areas where they were grown and the quantity offered for sale before transactions are concluded.

Apart from the price of the cereals, he said, the government has arranged to pay also for the transportation of the cereals from the fields to the appointed centres which will turn them over to the Jordan Cooperative Organisation

## Rawabdeh: Providing a lot, collecting little

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Greater Amman Municipality last year spent JD 200,000 on services and road construction within the Shafa Badran district, north of Amman but was able to collect only JD 31,492 from the district's residents in municipal fees, Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Rawabdeh said Monday.

Speaking at a two-hour meeting with representatives of the Shafa Badran district, Rawabdeh



Ministry of Agriculture Secretary General Salem Lawzi talks to Petra correspondent Tuesday (Petra photo)

for sale to the public. According to Lawzi, a tonne of wheat would be bought for JD 144, barley, JD 90, lentils, JD 180, and chick peas, JD 170. These he said, would be the prices for first grade cereals; and that lower prices were fixed for outputs of lower quality.

Lawzi said that this year's cereal production was almost close to the annual average production during good harvests. Last year, Jordan produced 60,000 tonnes of wheat, and the production in 1986 stood at 40,000.

According to Ministry of Supply sources, Jordan, whose population growth rate at 3.8 per cent is among the highest in the world, consumes about 450,000 tonnes of wheat a year.

Jordan last year made arrangements for purchasing 200,000 tonnes of Saudi wheat and plans were made for buying 400,000 tonnes of wheat from the United States. The country's storage capacity of 350,000 tonnes would be boosted shortly to 500,000 tonnes through the installation of new storage facilities according to the sources.

According to the Ministry of Supply, the government paid a total of JD 8.5 million to farmers in the past year for the purchase of wheat and other cereals.

Affairs and the Environment. Rawabdeh noted. He said that the municipality charges fixed amounts of fees on buying and selling of land, but does not charge any fees when lands are being divided among members of the family as an inheritance.

According to municipality officials, a total of 3,420 people live in the Shafa Badran district which is nearly 45 square kilometres in area.

## New order regulates dairy products

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Hamdi Tabba Tuesday issued a defence order, specifying the proportions of fresh cow milk to be used for producing dairy products.

Under the defence order, yoghurt will be produced from a mixture of 75 per cent fresh milk and 25 per cent powdered milk.

The decision is designed to protect producers of fresh milk, to increase the local production of fresh milk and to organise the import of powdered milk. For this purpose the cabinet has decided to increase customs duties by 20 per cent on powdered milk imported for industrial purposes.

Under the new defence order which sets out the proportions of fresh milk and powdered milk used in the production of yoghurt and labaneh, the 500 gramme plastic pack of yoghurt will be sold at 155 fils, while the 200 gramme pack will be sold at 75 fils. The defence order also fixed the price of the 500 gramme plastic packs of labaneh, produced according to the newly introduced proportions at 380 fils while the 250 gramme packs will

be sold at 200 fils. The defence order is effective as of Wednesday, June 1.

The defence order called on all dairy factories not to use any milk packs of less than three kilograms and to only use the milk powder they import directly for their own industrial use.

The defence order also said that dairy factories import of milk powder would be determined in accordance with the quantities of fresh milk collected to them for use in their dairy products. The order also asked all factories to submit weekly lists, stating the

quantities of fresh milk received from producers and the quantities of dairy products produced.

Earlier Monday Tabba said that the supply ministry does not intend to raise the prices of canned powdered milk, and that no rise in the customs duties on such foodstuff has been effected.

He added that the Ministry has large quantities of the powdered milk (Halibna) and that it was ready to supply merchants with any quantities they wanted in accordance with the prices in force.

## Rural health programme starts

AMMAN (Petra) — The Health Ministry, in cooperation with the Catholic Relief Services Tuesday started executing a public health awareness programme in the Maan governorate.

The programme entails recruiting a number of young women to carry out tours to spread primary health education in the rural regions and villages. Thirteen young women have been selected for a training course that will last

six months. They will be given lectures and offered practical training on the subjects which they will discuss with the rural families. They were recruited from Maan, Wadi Mousa and Shobak. They will be providing advice and guidance to pregnant women, and old people on first aid, early diagnosis of diseases leading to handicaps, and children's immunisation programmes.

## Safa's paintings tell tales

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Derived from two opposing genres, the naive and the classical, the paintings on show at the Alia Art Gallery this week would appear to be by two very different artists. Both in fact are by the same artist, Mahmoud Safa, who has managed to keep the spontaneity and resourcefulness characteristic of an untrained painter despite many years of artistic training both in his native Lebanon and in the United States.

Of the two styles it is Safa's naive paintings that are the more interesting. Like most naive paintings they tell a story, but because they only show one scene in the story all the different characters have to be on the set at the same time, their importance to the plot being denoted by their relative size.

Thus we see the bride on her wedding day, huge in centre stage, looking a little lost as in the foreground her diminished father loads the pickup with the furniture for her new home. Neighbours fill the background, peering out of doors and windows eager for gossip, their liveliness caught in awkward, angular poses reminiscent in style of Persian miniature work. Carefully and cleverly the artist emphasises his own disregard for perspective with a grid of soft powdery colours that rises up the canvas behind the protagonists.

Equally appealing are the cafe scenes. Full of vignettes of the traditional activities that take place in the old male dominated Lebanese coffee shops these paintings make interesting viewing. In one we see the story teller playing his trade — the importance of his profession to Lebanese cafe society indicated not only by his

greater size but by the way the artist has conferred upon him greater definition and vitality. Around him gather fezzed behatted men who respond energetically and enthusiastically to his tale.

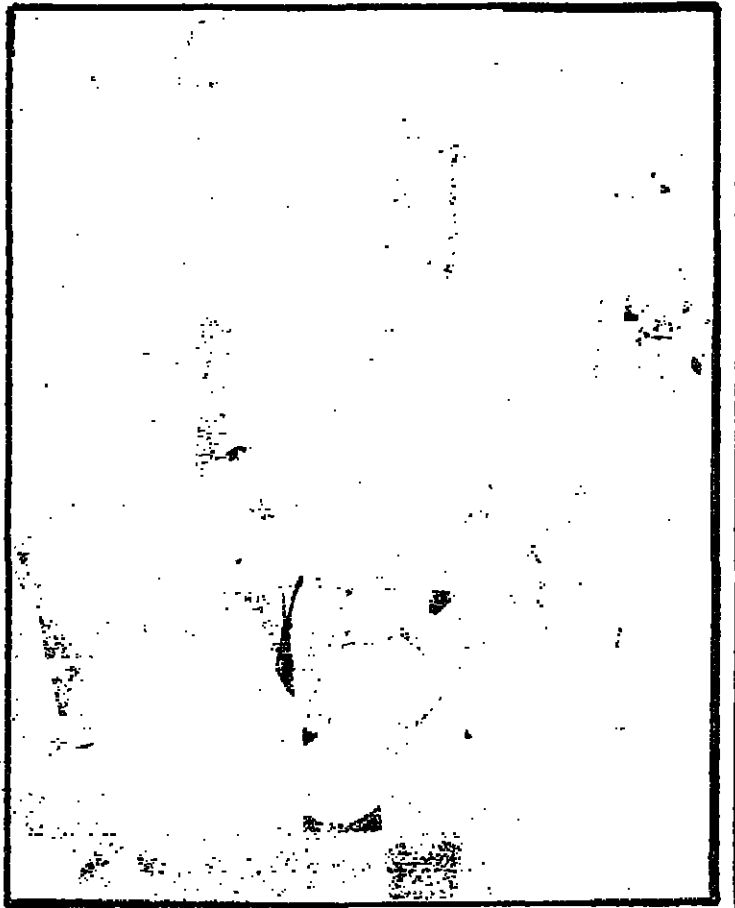
In another painting we see the boot black boy polishing a customer's shoes, we see the huddle bubble pies being lit and smoked, we see the newspapers being read and the games of backgammon being played, the papers and the boards seen with a bird's eye view.

Throughout these paintings the

artists makes references to his sources of inspiration — the old Persian and Egyptian craftsmen — by using the same motifs and symbols they employed in their work, and by doing so, the artist gives his own work a greater richness.

In comparison to the artist's naive works, Safa's hazy green impressionistic landscapes of the houses and forests of the Lebanese mountains, while nicely painted, lack originality and content.

Exhibition runs until June 2nd.



## A woman I: A fantasy of words and colours

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A collaboration between a poet and an artist, both living in Amman, has brought about the publication this week of a beautifully illustrated volume of poetry. The poet is Peggie Abu Jaber and the artist is Emmanuel Guiragossian, a surprising combination but one that works for the often striking abstract work of the latter capturing the ideas and feelings expressed in the simple, sincere poetry of the former.

Entitled "A Woman I", the poems deal as the title suggests, with what it is like to be a woman, a wife and a mother as well as about other aspects of the life and landscape of Jordan. The poems range in feeling from the light-hearted, like "Shakespeare's Philosophy" through to moving tributes to friends lost and gone. The most enjoyable perhaps are the ones that make wry observations of the way we live. (Mourning in Amman, Farideh).

"I've always liked to write," Abu Jaber told the Jordan Times, "and I've written these poems in my free time, fitting my writing in between being a wife and a mother. I feel that all poetry is personal, and mine is particularly so. But I think people will read into it what they want. Women living in Jordan and mothers, especially, will understand what I'm trying to say."

Guiragossian's evocative and powerful abstracts, reduced to small squares that face each of the 36 poems, add a rare richness and colour to the book. Normally a very expressive figurative painter, Guiragossian had to tailor his art to suit the more gentle whimsical feel of the poetry.

"When I first read Mrs. Abu

Jaber's poem 'My Persian Rug' I realised that one of my paintings really went with this piece," Guiragossian said. "That one was easy, but the difficult part was to make a marriage between a woman's writing and my expressive painting. I have always painted the figure but because of the poetry these figures started to transform into landscapes."

Looking at the abstracts one sees the contours of the body become hills, upright they are a forest of trees, a garden of flowers. In other words, dark brooding colours capture the melancholy mood of some of the lines, while horses symbolise freedom, the beauty and the unending cycle of life, all ideas Abu Jaber has tried to capture in verse.

An American by birth, Abu

Jaber travelled all over the world before settling down in Amman where she has lived for over 20 years. Guiragossian, a native of Lebanon is a relative newcomer to Amman, having only made it his base in the last few years. He has recently returned from exhibiting his works in New York where it was highly acclaimed.

Printed in Beirut, the book has been exceptionally well produced and designed. Abu Jaber and Guiragossian will be celebrating the book's publication with a book signing reception on Wednesday at the Amn Hotel and with a small exhibition of Guiragossian's paintings which will run until June 3. The book comes in both hard back and paper back costing JD 7 and JD 5 respectively.

Three illustrations by Emmanuel Guiragossian adorn Peggie Abu Jaber's collection of poetry





## Jordan Times

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### Excuses, excuses

ISRAELI leaders are now well into the latest phase of their attempt to beat back the Palestinian uprising with words, having failed to deal with it on the ground. The latest shot was the interview earlier this week by Shmuel Goren, coordinator of Israeli activities in the occupied territories, who told The Jerusalem Post that the leaders of the intifada had not achieved their objectives and that the majority of Palestinians wished to resume normal life. Mr. Goren, given an opportunity, would probably add that the man on the moon donates half his monthly salary to the Jewish Fund.

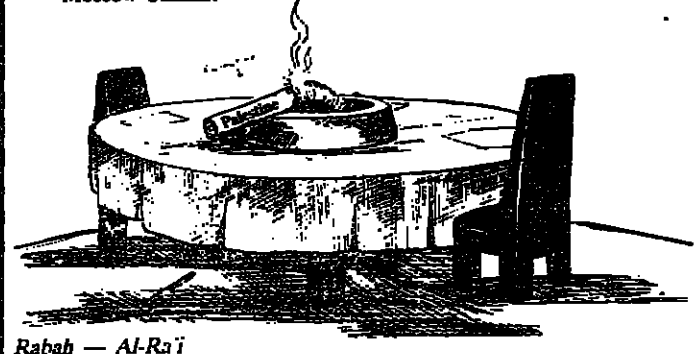
As the level of daily violence in the occupied territories winds down somewhat, it is tempting for Israeli and American leaders — both of whom are always looking for excuses to miss the Palestinian reality that stares them in the face — to pronounce great theories about the end or the failure of the intifada. No doubt, the man on the moon listens with great interest.

The facts are otherwise. The intifada has not been a movement with specific, consecutive objectives that one can assess as having been met or missed. It is, in its essence, a broad expression of national identity and of self-assertion, an affirmation by the Palestinians that they are just that — Palestinians, not Israelis, or Jordanians, or Syrians, or Australians or any other nationality, but Palestinians who wish to live in a Palestinian state as free and self-respecting people. In a context of American-financed Israeli occupation and American-supplied Israeli iron fist tactics of political and military subjugation, the Palestinians have no other means to express themselves than by their demonstrations and street confrontations.

A significant aspect of the intifada is the network of grassroots self-help mechanisms that the Palestinians have established during the past six months to overcome the constraints associated with the intifada, including income-generation, education, employment and information. The Palestinians under Israeli occupation have risen to a new level of practical, self-sustaining national preservation — a logical consequence of being occupied for 20 years, and of having their national identity denied by the world since the early days of this century. The intifada has been a resounding reaffirmation of the depth of Palestinian national sentiment, and of its durability as well. For Israeli generals who live in dream worlds to miss this point is understandable. Dreams die hard.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Moscow Summit



Rabab — Al-Ra'i

### Al Ra'i: Pregnant days ahead

OBSERVERS believe that the coming ten days will carry new developments that could cause drastic changes in the Arab region. The coming days will witness U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz resuming his mission in the Arab region and the Algiers Arab summit meeting. These events will follow closely the current summit meeting between the two superpowers in Moscow. Furthermore, the coming days will witness a continuation of the Palestinian uprising and further successes of the Iraqi armed forces in the Gulf war. In the meantime Jordan is pursuing its own efforts for consolidating inter-Arab action and unifying Arab stands. Prime Minister Zaid Rifai's visit to Damascus and his six-hour meeting with President Assad are part of these efforts and the on-going consultations among Arab governments to serve the national causes and preserve pan-Arab interests. The visit coincides with reports about an imminent Soviet initiative for resolving the Middle East issue and precedes Shultz's coming visit to countries of the Middle East region and the prospect of reviving the idea of an international peace conference to end the Arab-Israeli conflict. For the Arabs, this conference is a pre-requisite for a lasting peace and this question is bound to be discussed in the coming few days by Arab leaders at their Algiers summit which will also give time and effort to the current uprising of the Palestinian people. This coming summit will also dedicate its time to ending the Gulf conflict.

### Al Dustour: Brotherly coordination

PRIME Minister Zaid Rifai's visit to Damascus comes within the context of Syrian-Jordanian cooperation in matters related to pan-Arab interests. A message which he delivered to President Assad from King Hussein deals with the current Arab situation which calls for constant coordination and consultation. The two neighbouring states have to maintain their coordination and consultations in the light of current developments world-wide, and in the wake of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Moscow and its results. The visit to Damascus comes before the expected visit to the Middle East region by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who is advocating America's proposals for an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The two neighbouring Arab states have to coordinate their positions along the course of extending support to the Palestinian people who are involved in a heroic struggle against the Zionist rulers of Israel and the arbitrary measures of their troops in the occupied Arab territory. For this reason, Syrian-Jordanian consultations and coordination are of utmost importance so that they can confront all eventualities and deal with any developments in the days to come.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Preparing for important events

PRIME Minister Zaid Rifai's talks in Damascus with President Assad are part of the pan-Arab preparations for important events that are bound to take place in the Middle East. The talks come as the Soviet Union and the United States are holding summit talks in Moscow where they are discussing regional issues like the Middle East, and ways to strengthen East West détente. The Damascus talks come just before the Arab League summit meeting of their own in Algeria to discuss issues of concern to the Arab Nation including the Middle East and the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories. The uprising has turned the tables on the Israelis and made the projected international peace conference more necessary now than ever before. The question of international conference which is being discussed by the superpowers is to be tackled by the Arab leaders in Algiers and, therefore, the current Syrian-Jordanian talks pave the way for such an important discussion.

## Uprising forges united Palestinian spirit

The following article is reprinted from the Israeli newspaper, The Jerusalem Post. The writer is assistant professor of psychology of Birzeit University.

By Youssef Abu-Samra

AS THE PALESTINIAN uprising enters its sixth month we can begin to assess its psycho-sociological impact on the Palestinians. The lives of the Palestinians in the occupied territories, their perception of the occupier and the army, will never again be what they were before December, 1987. A transformation in consciousness has taken place which can be perceived at two levels:

A step has been taken towards reducing the distinctions between the various social groups which for 20 years the Israeli occupier had assumed were well established. Each class, according to its means, has participated in the operations: "Settlers out — army out."

Merchants and factory owners have joined efforts with workers and peasants to paralyse the economy with strikes, at the same time securing a minimum economy to meet the needs of the population, develop local production and limit the import of Israeli products. They have organised to offer material help to people under curfew or in difficult situations.

Workers have been travelling less and less to Israel as day labourers.

Medical doctors, lawyers and teachers have been giving their professional skills in the service of the different committees of solidarity.

Students deprived of university

study have been heading demonstrations to express their revolt against the occupier.

Landlords have not been collecting rent from striking shopkeepers nor from employees deprived of their income. Others have placed their property at the disposal of people's committees which started to appear in each district during the third month of the uprising.

These people's committees already existed in refugee camps and are now organised in each quarter in towns and villages. They ensure security day and night in order to outmanoeuvre the provocation of the army and settlers following the resignation of Palestinian policemen. They attempt to deal with the restrictions imposed by, for example, organising classes for students whose schools are closed — five schools in Nablus were transformed into jails or military camps — or by collecting food supplies when the shops are forcibly closed by the army.

Educational, social and health activities have been organised by these committees which have the full cooperation of the residents of each quarter.

The other aspect of the Palestinian rebellion is the drastic change in the role of the individual. It is true that the young people represent the hope and the vanguard of Palestinian society as elsewhere. This was confirmed in the previous uprisings in the occupied territories since 1967. But what characterises the uprising of 1987-1988 is its psychological, as well as sociological and political impact on the different age groups of the two sexes.

Along with the young people,

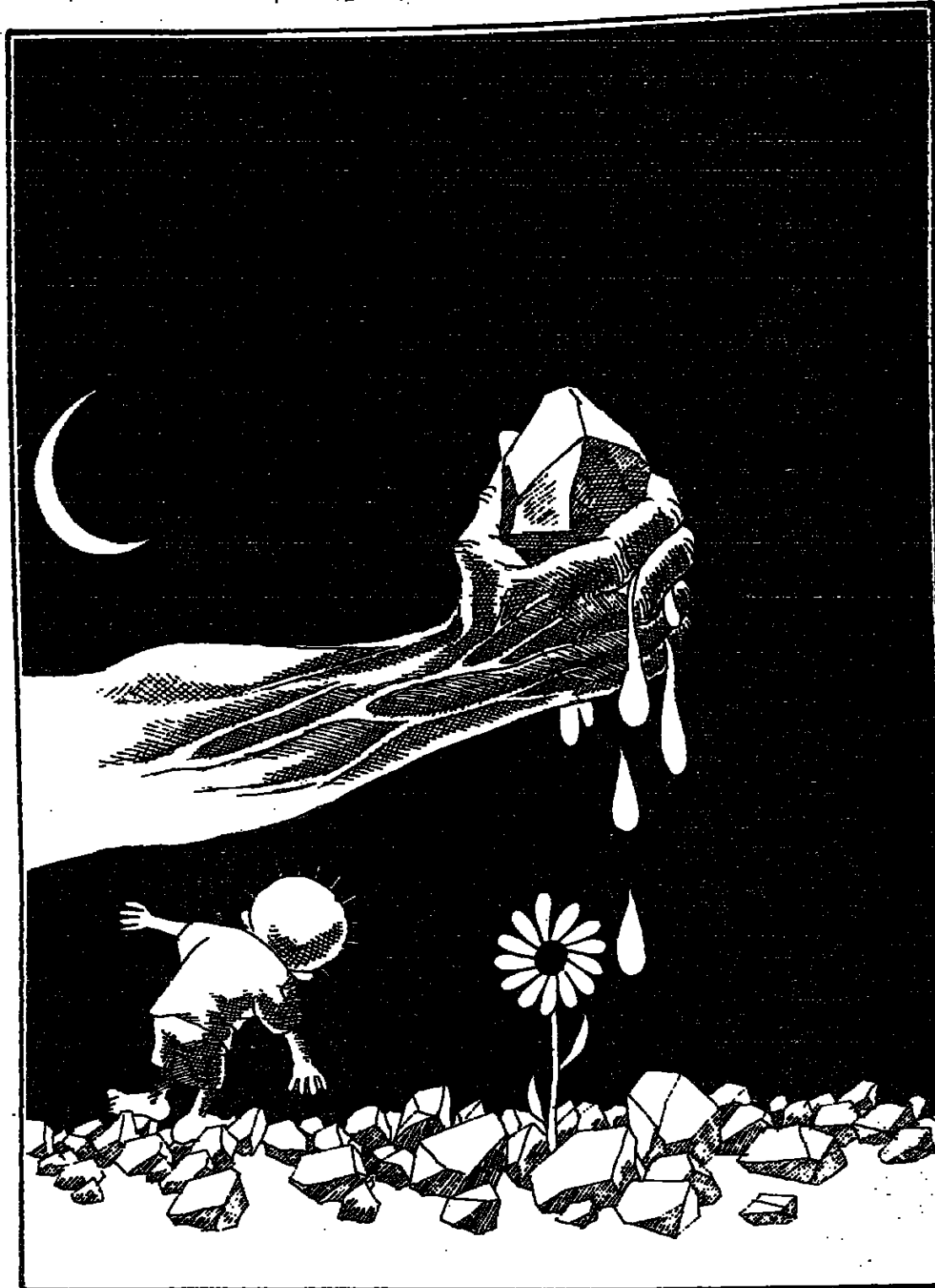
women of all ages are very much involved in direct confrontation with the army. They demonstrate, physically intervene between the soldiers and the boys they arrest or beat, organise sit-ins and many other types of protests.

We observe that the psychological barrier, the fear of the soldier — who represents death — has been overcome. Civilians finding themselves in front of soldiers who threatened to shoot them shouted: "Shoot!" — some of the soldiers, in fact, did not hesitate to shoot...

Besides the uprising's positive implications for Palestinian society and on individual personality, the repressive methods used by the army are leaving marks of psychological disturbance on those who are directly the victims, especially the children and the young prisoners. But in general, Palestinians have collectively become conscious of their capacity to "hold their head high" before the occupier. The feeling of "me and my family" is being replaced by the feeling of "we and the others."

The individual has been compelled, in the desperate situation engendered by a war of national liberation, to renounce most of his hopes and personal goals and to sacrifice everything to the imperatives of the ideal set by the community to which he belongs.

The structures imposed by the occupier have not managed to resist popular pressure, which has even rejected certain traditional bourgeois institutions now being replaced by the people's committees. In this transformation, the traditional respect for elders has largely been overtaken by the language of popular resistance.



## The programme of the 'Christian' Zionists

By Donald E. Wagner

SONGS of praise for Israel and a cast of speakers that included the prime minister, defence minister, and several Israeli military spokesmen set a political tone for the Second Christian Zionist Congress (April 10-14) rivalled only by the Likud Party Congress. Approximately 750 Christian fundamentalists gathered in west Jerusalem in the midst of the Palestinian uprising to bring uncritical comfort and support for Israel's hard-line position against the Palestinians under occupation as well as its rejection of current Middle East peace efforts.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir drew choruses of "amens" and prolonged ovations from the audience in his defence of the Israeli army crackdown on the uprising and rejection of both the international peace conference and the U.S. initiative. He characterised the Palestinian uprising as a "force of evil" that is "endeavouring to undermine the stability of the country and safety of its citizens" (deliberately ignoring the 650,000 Palestinian citizens of Israel who are largely unknown to this audience). Shamir added:

"What is happening in Judea and Samaria and Gaza is a continuation of the Arabs' war against the Jewish people. We have not returned to 'Eretz Israel' to be frightened by rocks and stones and firebombs. Here we are and here we will stay forever."

I was stunned by the enthusiastic and prolonged applause at this point. Most of the participants came from Europe, especially Holland and the Scandinavian countries, and from the United States and South Africa. The speakers and "patrons" bear out these sources of strength and obvious economic support for the sponsors of the event, the International Christian Embassy-Jerusalem. Clearly, the event was a Western Christian fundamentalist phenomenon with a handful of Third World participants. There are virtually no Palestinians present as the local churches denounced the event as unrepresentative of the Christian community in Jerusalem and the Holy Land and a deliberate politicisation of the Bible to sanctify the policies of Israel.

The Congress had been promoted heavily at great expense in

Europe, North America, Australia and South Africa for approximately 18 months. Organisers initially expected upwards of 7,000 participants and were clearly disappointed if not embarrassed by the relatively small turnout. With only 750 to 800 present to hear the prime minister and less than 400 attending the daytime lectures and rally, the Christian Embassy not only lost an enormous amount of money but may have lost standing with its backers in the Israeli government.

There was a panel on economic assistance to Israel and strong theological rationale for the same by the Christian Embassy's international spokesman, Jay Willem van der Hoeven. In a stirring speech van der Hoeven claimed that God was withdrawing power and support from the Gentile world, including the United States. Serious Christians should be aware that a "remnant" is being called out from each nation in the world. What is the trademark of the "remnant"? Support of Israel, particularly political and economic assistance. The spokesman stated: "If you

would save your nation then work to move your nation's embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem." Another recommendation is to see that Soviet Jews come "to Israel — not America." And then the economic prediction: "The world's economy will crash but Israel will survive. The best investment you could make is to move your money and home to Jerusalem."

The final "proclamation" of the Congress reflected the same political ideology, with the same political actions recommended. Interestingly, Jesus Christ is not mentioned in the "proclamation" and he was rarely mentioned in the addresses, aside from the anticipated Second Coming which the fundamentalists see as the point of shifting power to Israel at the end of history. The "proclamation" also grants "the biblical right of the Jewish people to live freely in the entire land of Israel, including Judea, Samaria and Gaza, as a Jewish state," thus precluding an end to the occupation. Arab leaders are called upon to "recognise Israel's right to exist." The "Christian" Zionists have shifted the basis of

theology, salvation and practice of the faith away from the intent of the Scriptures and historic faith to a political Gospel where the foundation and blessing of the faith are granted only to those who "comfort Israel" and work politically for its policies. Politely stated this is nothing short of a heresy that deserves categorical rejection and dissociation by all concerned Christians, Muslims and Jews.

The international community should be alerted to the dangerous programme the "Christian" Zionists intend to carry forward. They have plans to become increasingly involved in Switzerland, The Netherlands, Finland, Norway, South Africa and the United States. The Jewish community should be especially aware of the historic roots and theological programme of fundamentalist "Christian" Zionism, which smacks of anti-Semitism and an apocalyptic scenario for the Jews that hints at genocide. Some spokesmen in the Christian Embassy are busy papering over this history and theology, but with some difficulty. Clearly there is no place for Muslims in

their programme, which is hostile towards Islam. Christians will be judged on the basis of their advocacy of pro-Israel political and economic assistance. The remainder of the world is to be dismissed.

The Middle East Council of Churches recently denounced the so-called "Christian" Embassy and its programmes, stating in part: "In the prevailing situation of the Middle East where religion plays an increasingly significant role in determining the future relationship between peoples and nations, there is no room for ill-informed and biased 'Christian' Zionist ideologies that are a dangerous distortion of the Christian faith. Christians everywhere must reject all concepts of superiority of particular people over other people within God's creation. Such tendencies do a fundamental disservice also to Jews who may be inspired to liberate themselves from discriminatory attitudes and thereby rediscover equality with the Palestinians with whom they are expected to live God's justice and peace in the Holy Land" — Middle East International, London.

## 'Zia takes control of Pakistan in calculated risk'

By Eric Hall  
Reuters

ISLAMABAD — President Zia Ul Haq who just closed down his country's political system, may be taking a calculated risk to extend his power into the 1990s and keep Pakistan stable, political analysts say.

But no one Monday was willing to say they knew the mind of the president, who Sunday dismissed parliament, threw out his own government for incompetence, humiliated his chosen prime minister, and called for elections in 90 days.

Theories abound. Both foreign and Pakistani analysts list many factors which could have prompted Zia to cut short an important trip to China and take back the reins of control.

Fear that the war in Afghanistan was running out of Pakistan's control, worries that separatist movements were pulling the country apart, and dissatisfaction that his policy of creating an Islamic state was crumbling, were quoted by Pakistani analysts.

The need to take some painful economic decisions to reduce the country's indebtedness, Zia's reluctance to cut the large military

budget were also given as reasons.

However, "none of these are new problems, and Zia was more critical of the government's handling of them before," one Western diplomat said.

Such a move by Zia had been discussed as a possibility in political circles, but the timing was quite unexpected.

"One reason we don't know is that it is perfectly clear he took absolutely no one into his confidence," the diplomat said.

No one knew

Prime Minister Mohammad

Khan Junejo, back from a trip abroad, told reporters how well everything was going in Pakistan only minutes before Zia announced he was dropping him.

"I was at the airport with Junejo and I could see even the army chiefs of staff were unaware," said another diplomat.

Zia, who came to power in a military coup in 1977, ended martial law in 1985, announced he was starting a controlled move toward democracy, and picked Junejo to see it through.

The frontier Post, the only paper to get out an editorial on the situation Monday, called

Zia's move a second coup but said truly free elections would be for the best.

A clue to Zia's behaviour could be his contention in an interview earlier this month that his promise to step down by 1990 as the powerful man in uniform, did not rule out that he could continue in power out of uniform.

But under the constitution, a soldier cannot hold political office for at least two years after quitting the armed forces.

Zia is now exempt but eventually must extend the exemption by presidential decree while no government exists, or get the next

friendly government to do it, the analysts said.

If so, however, he is going about it an odd way by undermining Junejo and his Pakistan Muslim League (PML) Party, the basis of Zia's democratic political power, they added.

But they said Zia could also be gambling that the opposition is as much disarray as the PML.

Some analysts said it would be wrong to think that Zia was manoeuvring for political power for the sake of it and that he was also genuinely concerned to keep Pakistan stable.

## OAU — club for leaders or vehicle for African integration?

By Jonathan Wright  
Reuters

ADDIS ABABA — A quarter century after its birth, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is still uncertain over its mission: Is it a club for African leaders or should it pursue the original ideal of a United States of Africa?

At silver jubilee celebrations in Addis Ababa last week, heads of state and OAU officials harked back to the heady days of 1963, when independent Africa's founding fathers portrayed the OAU as the vehicle for the political integration of the continent.

But by their actions they reinforced the view that it should pursue the more modest aim of helping to draft common African positions on specific problems in the continent's dealings with the outside world.

With 50 member states, ranging from Marxist single-party

states to Western-style pluralist societies, from impoverished desert states like Chad to rapidly industrialising economies like Mauritius, the OAU has had trouble finding anything in common except opposition to apartheid and a desire for more development assistance.

At the Addis Ababa celebrations, president after president deplored a lack of commitment by member states even to the struggle against South Africa's apartheid system of race discrimination.

"It is embarrassing as well as disheartening that... some fellow African states are being lured into contrived friendship or subtle collaboration with the Pretoria regime," said Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria.

Nation states

"So many times we have taken decisions here, only to be divided in other gatherings," added Ken-

neth Kaunda of Zambia, the outgoing chairman of the organisation.

Former President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who signed the OAU charter in 1963 but missed the 25th anniversary celebrations, said in an interview that over the years he had noticed a gradual erosion of the pan-African ideal as new African states concentrated on moulding their countries into nations.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

"What I see now is the strengthening of nationalism. We are engrossed in building nation states... I don't know whether the new generation of African leaders now have Africa very much in mind," he said.

Despite the expressions of good intentions by member states, the OAU itself has been largely powerless to move the

organisation in any direction.

Short of cash, unable to enforce its own resolutions and limited by a statutory exclusion of interference in the internal affairs of member states, it has had to settle for the lowest common denominator of agreement, diplomats say.

Arraies to the organisation's budget amount to millions of dollars, some dating back more than a decade, but OAU officials

dare not name names and the members have never reached a consensus on applying an article which would strip defaulters of their voting rights.

The fear of naming names is so pervasive that at a news conference on Friday OAU officials tried to dissuade a lawyer from saying which countries had failed to ratify an OAU charter on

human rights. The names of the countries are freely available.

### Internal turmoil

A Mauritanian walkout at the closing session of the OAU summit on Saturday underlined the same problem. The Indian Ocean island was protesting at a report which accused it and two other states of collaborating with South Africa.

Internal conflicts, by far the most prevalent on the continent, are out of bounds for OAU debate, so the organisation has looked on helplessly as guerrilla wars in Uganda, northern Ethiopia or southern Sudan or as one tribe massacres another in the central African state of Burundi.

On the dispute between Chad and Libya, an OAU committee has spent more than 10 years trying to reconcile the rival claims to the Aouzou border strip. The chairman, Omar Bongo of

Gabon, said that even if he presented one of his secret solutions, there was no guarantee they would be accepted.

Year after year proposals for a joint African defence force come up at OAU meetings, only to disappear when African foreign ministers examine them in detail.

OAU Secretary General Idriss Oumarou has last week recommended an early meeting of the organisation's defence commission to speed up its preparations for setting up the force but no mention of the force appeared in the final resolutions.

President Samuel Doe of Liberia, asked what he thought of OAU summits, said the social aspect was important.

"African issues are not business. I think the OAU summit is not intended only to solve African problems. It is also an opportunity to get together as a family," he said in an interview with the magazine Africa Now.



## Somali rebels claim holding north town

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Somali rebels said Monday they had captured the northwestern town of Burao, killing four senior military officers and security personnel and shooting down two government warplanes.

Spokesmen for the Somali National Movement told Reuters in Addis Ababa that the town, 1,000 kilometres north of Mogadishu, and a large surrounding area was now firmly in the group's control.

The Somali Defence Ministry in Mogadishu said Sunday that "bandits" occupied Burao Friday but Somali security forces beat them off and restored order.

Rebels spokesman Major Qadi Mahmood said the operation was the work of what he called internal national movement cells and their local supporters in the Burao region.

Under a peace accord signed April 3, Ethiopia and Somalia agreed to withdraw support for rebel groups operating in each other's territory.

Mahmood said fighting began shortly before dawn Friday and the guerrillas took control of the town, the second largest in northern Somalia, Saturday. He said the air force planes were shot down Sunday when they bombed the town.

Government casualties were heavy, while the movement lost six dead and 17 wounded, he said.

He said the guerrillas also captured a string of garrisons on the roads to Hargeisa, the regional capital, and the Gulf of Aden port of Berbera.

The Somali army sent reinforcements east from Hargeisa, north from the Somali-Ethiopian border and northwest from the 54th army based at Gerowe but the guerrillas stopped them reaching Burao, he said.

Mahmood said the Somali-Ethiopian peace agreement would not affect his movement's struggle. "This is not an attack from Ethiopia," he added.

## Libya criticises Turkey over Ottoman action

ANKARA (Agencies) — Premier Turgut Ozal returned Monday from a three-day trip to Libya, where Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi complained that Turkey once left Libya open to Italian colonialism.

The Libyan news agency JANA, monitored in Rome, said that Qadhafi brought the subject up during a meeting Monday on the "ties of friendship" between the two countries.

JANA and Libyan radio, which was monitored in London, said Libya has the right to demand reparations from Turkey for the Ottoman Turkish withdrawal that led to colonisation by Italy.

The radio, in a report broadcast while Ozal was still in Tripoli, accused Turkey of abandoning Libya to "colonial fascist hordes." It added that "Libyans look at this question in a way that does not absolve Turkey of its historical responsibility."

Libya came under Ottoman Turkish rule in 16th century and remained in Turkish hands until Italy pushed out the Ottoman troops in 1912.

Turkish officials said Ozal's

visit was aimed at improving economic ties between the two countries that have been marked lately by falling trade volume and a halting of Libyan oil shipments to Turkey.

During the trip, Ozal offered to increase purchases of Libyan oil in return for more business for Turkish construction companies and a boost in imports from Turkey.

JANA also said that Ozal Monday visited Qadhafi's home that was hit during the U.S. air strike on Libya in April 1986.

The news agency said that Ozal wrote a note in the visitor's book that said, "I salute the original and great Libyan Arab people which stood courageously in the face of the American-Atlantic aggression."

Turkish newspapers said Ozal also met with Qadhafi Sunday night, and that the Libyan leader recited a prayer for Ozal's mother, Hafiz Ozal, who died from a stroke this month.

Turkey has a large financial stake in Libya where Turkish companies are working on construction projects worth \$2.6 billion.

## U.N. official accuses Israeli soldiers of random brutality

(Continued from page 1)

sometimes a caricature. In one case, Sarid said an officer and a soldier convicted of shooting dead a 15-year-old boy from the West Bank village of Azmut received respectively a reprimand and a 35-day suspended sentence.

Sarid said the trial established that soldiers deliberately delayed the boy's journey to hospital.

Rabin, in his remarks, contradicted other Israeli officials who say the uprising is subsiding, saying: "Under a thin layer of calm the embers are smouldering."

He defended the army's use of rubber bullets to break up demonstrations, describing as a "rare incident" Monday in the Jabalya refugee camp in the Gaza Strip where a nine-month-old girl struck by a rubber bullet lost an eye.

In another development a soldier was indicted for manslaughter in the slaying of a Palestinian in the occupied Gaza Strip, the Israeli command said. The daily Maariv newspaper reported the soldier shot the Palestinian from a distance of half a metre while talking to the victim.

The occupied territories were reported quiet following a general strike Monday.

The army, meanwhile, said that Pvt. Yakov Tamir confessed and was indicted Monday for killing a Palestinian Jan. 10 in Gaza City. The military court verdict was expected Sunday, it said.

Maariv wrote that Tamir started to talk to a Palestinian after a car he was travelling in was stoned. Passengers in the vehicle, it said, began to incite Tamir and he shot the Palestinian in the stomach.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Israeli soldier attacks Reuter photographer

BEIT SAHUR, Occupied West Bank (R) — An Israeli soldier snatched a Reuter photographer's camera and smashed it in the occupied West Bank town of Beit Sahur Monday, witnesses said. The reservist grabbed the camera of Jim Hollander, Reuters chief photographer in Israel, and broke it on a pile of rocks after ordering him to leave the area. The soldier exposed a roll of Hollander's film and raised a club as if to strike him when an officer intervened. A military spokeswoman said the army viewed the incident as extremely serious and was investigating it urgently. She said the soldier had not yet been identified. Hollander said there was no protest in the area at the time and when ordered to leave he had merely asked to speak to an officer. There have been several incidents of soldiers attacking photographers and cameramen in the occupied territories since the Palestinian uprising began there last December.

### Sudan says 56 rebels killed

KHARTOUM (R) — Government troops and their militia allies have killed 56 rebels and destroyed seven camps in southern Sudan, the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said Monday. The agency, quoting an army spokesman, said troops and men of the Anyanya Two militia scored a major victory against the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in the Rubkona area in the north of the Upper Nile region. It said they seized 40 Kalashnikov rifles and ammunition and captured six SPLA men. The spokesman was quoted as saying that three Anyanya Two men were killed and 28 injured.

### Nigerian president starts visit to Libya

BEIRUT (R) — Nigeria's military President Ibrahim Babangida arrived in Libya Monday for a state visit delayed by strained ties over Libya's military role in Chad. The official Libyan news agency JANA, monitored in Beirut, said Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi welcomed Babangida at the airport in Tripoli. It quoted Babangida as saying his visit was at Qadhafi's invitation. Qadhafi has pressed for the visit since he was in Lagos in 1983 for talks with Nigeria's then-civilian President Shugu Shagari. The war in Chad, involving thousands of Libyan and French troops, has been perceived in Lagos as a threat to stability in the region. But Qadhafi's surprise announcement last week that he recognised his longtime foe Hissene Habre as the legitimate president of Chad may have paved the way for lasting settlement.

### UAE to hold its first AIDS conference

ABU DHABI (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE), which has reported more than 250 cases of AIDS, will hold its first conference on the killer disease later this year. The official Emirates News Agency (WAM) said a committee met Monday to discuss arrangements for the Oct. 1-3 meeting, to be attended by Arab and European doctors. Kuwait held an international conference on AIDS early this year. UAE health authorities reported 262 AIDS cases last year, 22 of whom died. They said about two-thirds of the people exposed to the virus in the UAE were expatriate workers.

### Waldheim postpones UAE, Kuwait visits

VIENNA (R) — Austrian President Kurt Waldheim has postponed scheduled visits to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Kuwait next week because they would clash with the forthcoming Arab summit in Algiers, his office announced Tuesday. Waldheim will however go ahead with a visit to Saudi Arabia from June 4 to 6, it said, adding that the other trips would be rescheduled as soon as possible. It will be only the fourth trip abroad for Waldheim since he was elected in 1986. He visited the Vatican, Jordan and Pakistan last year.

## Hassan pledges effort for summit success

(Continued from page 1)

In Tunis, Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche told a medical congress "there are great hopes that all the Maghreb leaders will meet on Algerian soil... to announce important new steps" towards the cohesion of the five Maghreb countries.

Baccouche gave no indication of the nature of these "new steps" but there was widespread speculation in Algiers of a possible Algerian-Moroccan agreement on an internationally controlled referendum in the Western Sahara.

There was no indication whether Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi would attend the Algiers meetings.

Algerian Interior Minister Ali Hadi Khediri, meanwhile, said Algeria and Morocco would try to intensify economic cooperation and open their borders to trade after normalising ties.

Khediri said on arrival in Rabat on Tuesday he had brought a message from President Chadli Benjedid to King Hassan.

The leaders of the five Maghreb states are planning to meet in Algiers next week on the sidelines of the Arab summit, Algerian officials said Tuesday.

The Maghreb meeting, the first such gathering since the five countries — Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritania and Libya — became independent of European colonial rule, was made possible by last month's reconciliation between Algeria and Morocco.

Maghreb summit planned

The White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, called the pre-notification accord "a practical new step designed to reduce the risk of misinterpretation, miscalculation, or accident."

A third accord extending for three years and expanding U.S.-Soviet cultural exchanges was signed by Charles Wick, the director of the U.S. Information Agency, and by Soviet Culture Minister Vasuki Zamharov.

Six other agreements were signed later at the Foreign Ministry.

One gives fishermen in the two countries access to each other's waters. Another provides for cooperation between the U.S. coast guard and the Soviets in search and rescue operations. A third extends cooperation in radio navigation techniques.

A fourth agreement extends a 1973 accord for peaceful uses of atomic energy. Another sets up five working groups to explore cooperation in solar and other outer space programmes. A sixth calls for cooperation in transportation.

Later in an unprecedented speech and question-and-answer session at Moscow University, Reagan told students they were "living in one of the most exciting, hopeful times in Soviet history... a time when the first breath of freedom stirs in the air."

Tuesday's talks were followed by Kremlin ceremonies in which U.S. Secretary of State George

## Rabin: Shultz plan has no chance

(Continued from page 1)

nians that "the more we move towards quiet, the lighter would be the means used... and of course I wanted to clarify that we have no intention to take revenge when what they call the intifada is over."

He quoted Rabin as saying movement is "very difficult to imagine" until June 1989 and added, "I think it should start as soon as possible. Of course we don't like it. But I don't know how much we can force on Mr. Rabin to start the political solution."

Rabin also told the Palestinians that in order to take part in future peace talks, they have to recognise U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and abandon violence. Rabin ruled out any direct PLO participation, Olchid said.

## Junblatt warns of new civil war in Lebanon

KUWAIT (R) — Lebanese socialist leader Walid Junblatt said Tuesday that a new civil war could break out in Lebanon if President Amin Gemayel tried to postpone presidential elections scheduled for September.

Junblatt told a news conference he feared that Gemayel would conspire with the hardline, right-wing, mainly Christian Lebanese Forces militia to delay the elections and retain power through a transitional government.

"We fear that (Lebanese Forces leader) Samir Geagea in cooperation with Gemayel will obstruct the elections and cause a constitutional vacuum," Junblatt said.

"Gemayel may form a transitional government... to pass through the constitutional vacuum and continue in power directly or indirectly. We are warning against this because it could be the beginning of a new civil war," he added.

Tens of thousands have been killed in fighting between rival Lebanese militias since 1975. Gemayel completes his six-year term this year.

Junblatt said he had discussed with Kuwaiti Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah and other senior officials in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia the need to find a president acceptable to all parties in the Lebanese conflict.

"We want a president we can at least talk with. We don't want a president who sends us carbombs or uses the Lebanese army to destroy Beirut, the suburbs, or

the mountains," he said.

Junblatt said political reforms to redistribute power between Christians and Muslims in Lebanon were now less important than preserving its Arab character and links with the Arab World.

These were threatened by collusion between the Lebanese Forces and Israel, he said.

Junblatt, whose Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) has nominated its own presidential candidate, appeared to oppose the candidacy of army commander General Michel Aoun.

"There is no role for the army before reform, proper Arab harmony and institutions that prevent the army from intervening in internal affairs in Lebanon," he said.

Aoun is regarded as a strong potential candidate in the poll but has not declared his hand.

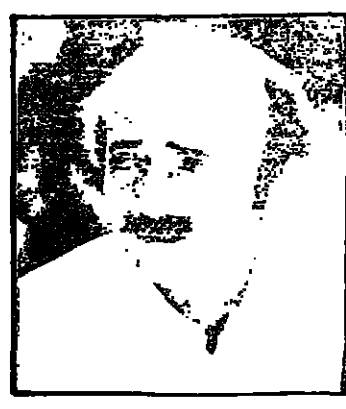
Junblatt said a small PSP militia-force sent to Libya last year to help it fight against Chad might be recalled after recent peace overtures by Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

Qadhafi last week agreed to recognise the government in N'djamena and discuss the two states' border conflict.

"It appears that a breakthrough is near and the latest step of Qadhafi will allow normal relations between Libya and Chad."

We hope this will be as soon as possible so we can withdraw our symbolic force to Lebanon," Junblatt said.

Libya, which has given financial and military aid to the PSP, recruited 800 PSP fighters and 200 from the Lebanese Communist Party last September.



Walid Junblatt

## Rabbis reject Israeli supreme court ruling

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's two chief rabbis have accused the supreme court of meddling in religious affairs by ordering a woman to be seated on a religious council in the town of Yeruham.

The ruling by the rabbis pitted Israeli secular law against religious law which many Orthodox Jews believe is superior to secular law.

Two weeks ago the supreme court gave the minister of religious affairs 30 days to seat Leah Shakkdiel on the religious council of Yeruham.

Shakkdiel was appointed in March 1986 by local council members of the Labour Party, but local religious leaders, backed by the chief rabbis, refused to seat her.

They claimed religious law banned women from sitting on the council which deals with local religious affairs including the appointment of local rabbis and the construction of synagogues and ritual baths.

The supreme court ruled the rabbis' actions illegal.

On Monday, Rabbi Avraham Shapira, who heads Israel's Ashkenazi (European) Jews, accused the court of interfering with rabbinical autonomy in religious affairs and ordered the male members of the religious council not to sit with Shakkdiel.

"Men who sit with women are weaklings," Shapira said on Israel Radio. "They don't care about modesty."

Israel Radio quoted Hammer as saying he would abide by the supreme court's decision and appoint Shakkdiel to the religious council.

But Hammer said he would draft a law establishing women's committee's alongside the all-male religious councils to defuse the potential bombshell in secular-religious relations.

Last week the supreme court also overruled the rabbis by ordering the Tel Aviv municipality to appoint two women to the elective body which will choose the city's next chief Ashkenazi rabbi.

## Israeli Labour hardliners fear 'dovish' candidates could lead to election loss

By Allyn Fisher  
The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Politicians in Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party said Sunday that they fear that a newly chosen slate of "dovish" candidates could cost them the general elections in November.

Their concern was triggered by a meeting of the party's central committee last Thursday in which more than half of 29 candidates chosen to run for parliament in November favour making more "concessions" to the Arabs for peace than the party has advocated in the past.

Among those on Labour's new slate is the country's first ever Israeli-Arab woman candidate, several peace activists, and a former ultra-left wing legislator, Lova Eliav, who has had contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and has advocated a full Israeli pullback from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The party's turn appears to contradict a recent shift in Israeli public opinion polls which show a majority support right-wing Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his allies who advocate continued occupation of the West Bank and Gaza.

"I am definitely worried by the change. The fact is more doves than expected were elected and this will harm us very much in the elections," Agriculture Minister Aryeh Nehamkin said Tuesday.

Nehamkin and other hawks said they hoped to recoup some of their losses when the candidates are ranked at the next committee session June 15.

In Israel, people vote for a party, not individual candidates. The party makes up a slate, with candidates in a ranked order. The number of votes each party gets determines how many on its ranked list are seated in parliament.

Labour and Likud are Israel's two largest parties, but neither have ever won an outright majority. This makes for coalition governments with smaller parties, and a Labour or Likud prime minister.

In 1984 elections, the vote was so evenly split that Labour and Likud formed a coalition together, with Labour's Peres as prime minister for the first two years and Likud's Shamir for the second two.

Power-sharing deals

Of the Labour slate of 29 chosen last week, only 11 will run in the top 45 spots whose candidates are likely to be elected to parliament. The rest of the top spots are divided up by power-sharing agreements among party factions.

The hawks, who now seem outnumbered, hope they will end up having more influence by getting as many seats as possible in the top 45 group. Three of the top 10 spots already have been promised to

their group, the most prominent of whom is the Iraqi-born parliament speaker, Shlomo Hillel.

Amos Carmel, a hawkish committee member, said in a telephone interview that the group would also push to have its locally elected members ranked high. "If we can get the right order of candidates, the picture will be different," he said.

The latest public opinion poll, published May 13 by the Yediot Achronot daily, showed Labour and allied parties winning 59 seats. The Likud and its allies were predicted to win 61.

Political scientists said the swing to the right reflected a hawkish public mood stirred by the six-month-old Palestinian uprising in which 198 Palestinians have been killed. Two Israelis have also died.

Analysts said that the Labour infighting could further damage the party's electoral image by presenting a confused picture to the public.

"With such a fractious and contradictory slate it will be difficult to formulate an attention-grabbing campaign to compete with parties either to the left or the right," wrote columnist Dan Margalit in the Haaretz daily.

Stand on peace

The doves and hawks in the Labour Party are divided over how to implement a plank in its

platform which calls for giving up some of the occupied territories in exchange for peace with Arab states.

The hawks favour a formula which would leave Israel with the Jordan Valley. They also completely reject negotiations with the PLO.

Labour's newest candidates have a more lenient approach to "territorial compromise" and some favour talking with the PLO if it clearly recognises Israel.

One of these is Lova Eliav, who returned to Labour this year after bolting more than a decade ago during a dispute with then-premier Golda Meir who contended the Palestinians were not a nation and did not deserve a homeland.

"I think that Labour is back where it should be, on the road of looking for peace, that peace has a price and you don't get it without compromising," said the Russian-born Eliav, 66.

Eliav has had extensive contacts with PLO leaders as a negotiator for the freedom of Israeli prisoners captured during and in the aftermath of Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

He predicted a tough Israeli election campaign over the peace issue. "People are extreme, dangerously so. I think it's time for voters to choose a party that wants to take the road very, very uphill road. We have to start going there."

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# Saudi fund lends Jordan JD 3.8 m

AMMAN (Petra, J.T) — The Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) granted Jordan a JD 3.8 million loan to help finance the Wadi Al Yitem-Aqaba coast highway, a project expected to cost a total of JD 15 million.

An agreement on the loan was signed here Tuesday by the SFD Deputy Chairman Mohammad Saqir and Planning Minister Taher Kanaan.

The highway, which is divided into four sections, will extend to about 26 kilometres with three junctions and four bridges. It also has a six-kilometre side road reaching the container terminal in Aqaba with one junction and a parking area for trucks that transport the goods from and to the Red Sea port.

4.4 million loan with Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic and Social Development to help it finance the construction of the highway. The project also entails drainage facilities and flood protection works.

According to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the project is deemed necessary to offer facilities and services to the industrial sector in Aqaba and to allow trucks to avoid passing through the city on their way in and out of the port.

The new loan, the agency said,

brings the total of SFD credits worth JD 92.8 million to help the Kingdom finance a number of development projects including roads, schools and power plants.

## 'Italy to face economic problems'

ROME (AP) — Bank of Italy governor Carlo A. Ciampi Tuesday warned that Italy's mammoth budget deficit posed a serious threat to plans to create a single market in the European Community (EC) in 1992.

He said he approved a series of measures the Italian government introduced last week to trim 7 trillion lire (\$5.6 billion) from the 1988 budget deficit, but indicated that far greater efforts are needed if Italy is to significantly reduce public spending.

Addressing the Bank of Italy's annual general meeting, Ciampi

also warned of the danger of inflationary wage increases, in a clear reference to current negotiations between the government and state employees.

The Bank of Italy governor indicated that the Italian Central Bank was concerned about signs of a rapid growth in internal demand, which could trigger a rise in inflation.

Ciampi stressed there is a "close link between the construction of a unified Europe... and the righting of public finances, so that decisions regarding these two spheres must be taken and im-

plemented together."

The central bank governor underlined that Italy generates 19 per cent of the EC's gross domestic product (GDP) but accounts for nearly a third of the 12-country community's public debt, at 29 per cent.

Italy's public sector deficit is expected to total 115 trillion lire (\$92 billion) this year, after taking into account the recent government measures. The total Italian national debt is expected to eclipse the 1,000-trillion lire (\$780 billion) mark by the end of the current year.

## Top Iraqi economist praises ties with Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A prominent Iraqi economist described Iraq and Jordanian trade centres in Amman and Baghdad as playing an instrumental role towards promoting bilateral trade and bolstering economic ties between Jordan and Iraq.

Economist Abdul Hussein Jawad, who has just concluded a visit to Jordan, said that an increasing number of Iraqi importers and businessmen are now inclined to import national Jordanian products which are of excellent quality.

"Iraqi merchants are increasing their imports of Jordanian furniture, chemical products, and ready-to-wear clothes because of the growing demand on these products in Iraqi markets," Jawad noted.

He said that the Jordanian markets are continuing to demand Iraqi electrical appliances, textiles, blankets and dates. Exchange of goods between Jordan and Iraq, Jawad said, is helping the integration of the two countries' economies, and further bolstering bilateral relations.

Jawad, who works for the Iraqi Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Baghdad, discussed with officials from the Arab chambers of industry, agriculture and trade the prospect of holding a pan-Arab economic seminar in Baghdad in December.

He said such a seminar is essential to lay down a new concept for inter-Arab industrial and commercial relations.

According to Jawad, a work team has been set up to prepare a working paper for the coming seminar.

The team, he added, will meet in Baghdad in July to draw up the final outlines for the working paper which will be discussed by Arab delegates.

## Fahd urges OPEC states to adhere to quotas, prices

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (AP) — King Fahd Monday urged members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to stick to the quotas and prices to help stabilise the world oil market.

"If intentions be pure, and all member states abide by the OPEC rulings with respect to quotas, production ceiling and the defined prices, this will be in the interest of all oil producing and consuming states alike," Fahd was quoted by the official Saudi Press Agency.

## Moscow considers ending state planning

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leaders have discussed the possibility of getting rid of state planning altogether in efforts to accelerate economic reform. Pravda said Monday.

The Communist Party newspaper, in a startlingly candid review of the pros and cons of the state-run economy, said that Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov and his deputies had ordered measures to trim the powers of the planning bureaucracy.

But, although the centralised planning system created by Josef Stalin remained seriously distorted and Kremlin economic reforms had got off to a rocky start, they had decided against doing away entirely with state control over production.

"Some economists propose giving production collectives (factories) full autonomy," Pravda said in a report on a meeting of the government's Praesidium. The body groups Ryzhkov and a dozen deputies, including the state planning chief.

"This point of view was expressed at the meeting of the Praesidium. Speaking openly, they were talking in essence about the liquidation of centralised management and planning," Pravda added.

Pravda said the issue came up

in a discussion of "state orders" — production requirements handed down from above two firms now meant to pay their own way without state help.

Sixty per cent of Soviet industry began operating on this basis from Jan. 1 under a new law designed to give factories more autonomy in tailoring their production to market demand.

In practice, Pravda said, ministries were obliging many firms to devote their entire production capacity to filling state orders without providing them with the necessary materials and, often, forcing them to turn out unneeded goods.

Ryzhkov said this had to stop. He ordered that new instructions be drafted to limit the rights of central organs to issue state orders over the next two years.

Pravda said proponents of an end to centralised planning had argued that the failure of the Soviet economy to meet consumer demand made capitalism look good in comparison.

But it said rejecting the system as a whole would amount to "throwing out the baby with the bath water."

The problem, it said, was the excessive zeal of planners who swamped firms with orders for more than 24 million items.

It said 170 key state industries had failed to meet output targets for the past 20 years, setting off a chain reaction as other firms failed to get the materials they needed. This "planning anarchy" cost billions of roubles a year, it said.

The answer, Pravda said, was to restrict state planning to a few hundred major items and allow industry to decide what else to produce for itself on the basis of consumer demand.

The problem of "state orders" and centralised planning has emerged as an issue of public concern in recent weeks as firms affected by the Jan. 1 reform struggle to make ends meet.

"We ourselves wrote into the law that a state order is a directive. So when an unprofitable assignment is now forced on a firm, it cannot raise objections," a steelworker wrote in the outspoken weekly Moscow News last week.

He said some firms had taken legal action against the crippling requirements, with no success to date, and workers at his Moscow factory were beginning to complain about unfair treatment of the state sector compared to cooperatives.

His comments were published as the Supreme Soviet (parliament) was adopting a law to give cooperative businesses full equality with the state sector from July 1, with no ceilings on the income of budding cooperative entrepreneurs.

The prospect of Soviet citizens earning more from selling grilled meat on the streets than from mining coal or manning assembly lines has already begun generating angry comment in a country where all workers are said to be equal.

Pravda reported Sunday that a woman at Moscow's Zil automobile works took the floor during a Communist Party meeting and demanded "the defence of the interests of the working class" in all stages of Kremlin economic reform.

Analysts have predicted that the growth of the cooperative movement could spark a backlash among workers at state factories upset by what they see as discrimination.

Ryzhkov's move to limit state orders appeared to be an initial attempt to ward off the potential crisis which worker discontent about reform could create for the Kremlin.

## Arab uprising hurts Israel economically

TEL AVIV (AP) — The governor of Israel's central bank warned Tuesday that the nation's economy was headed toward instability because of rising inflation and a slowdown caused in part by the Arab uprising in the occupied territories.

Michael Bruno, who heads Israel's equivalent of the Federal Reserve Board, told a news conference that annual inflation was running at close to 18 per cent in 1988 after being trimmed to 16 per cent last year.

Bruno warned that this rate was higher than in most Western countries, adding "this cannot be stable in the long run. If we are not careful the rate can increase again."

Aside from inflation, Israel was also threatened by a slowdown in economic growth which began at the end of 1987. Bruno told reporters as he presented an annual summary of economic activity for last year.

He said that a six-month-long Arab uprising was partly to blame for a decline in Israel's mainstay tourism and construction industries. He declined to give figures, saying the full effects of the continuing unrest had not yet been felt.

"There is a price to be paid in economic activity," for the unrest, Bruno said. "We shouldn't exaggerate it or underestimate its significance... this year we will have slower growth."

Bruno's report said that the reduction in tourism began in March following one of the nation's best years in 1987 when Israel made \$1.35 billion.

Israel's annual inflation was 16.1 per cent last year following an austerity plan which curtailed price rises from a height of 445 per cent in 1986.

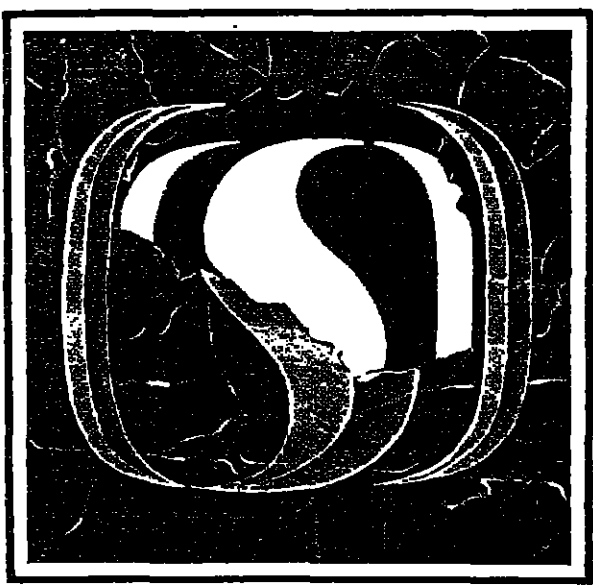
## Zarqa budget totals JD 3.4m

AMMAN (Petra) — Zarqa Municipality has a JD 3.396 million budget for 1988, of which JD 710,000 has been allocated for roads and streets, according to a municipality spokesman.

He said that JD 130,000 were allocated for purchasing land for public uses, JD 150,000 for constructing a bus terminal and JD 102,000 for building retaining walls.

Other allocations were made for public gardens, culverts, bridges and sanitary facilities.

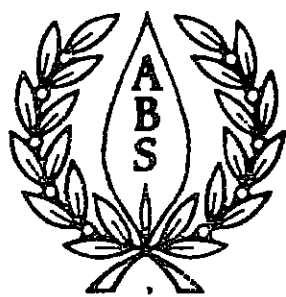
## Coming Soon



**SAFEWAY INTERNATIONAL**

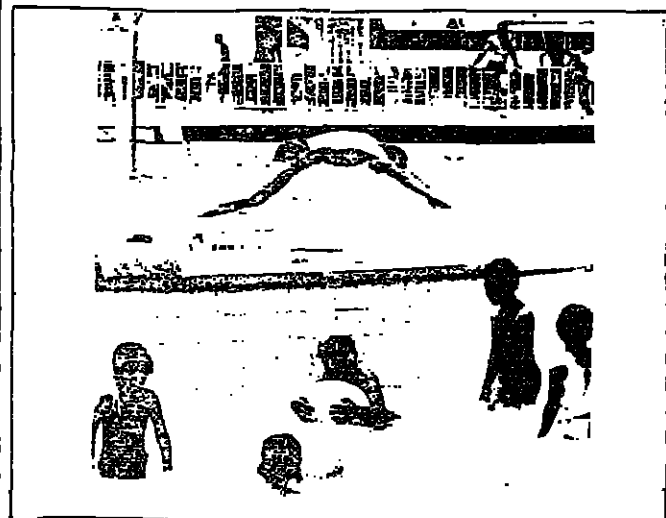
Jordan Times  
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**The Night Bakiza and Zaghloul were arrested**

Performances 3.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30

### AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for May 31, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	285097	JD 323290	407
Top three companies:			
Arab Bank	890	JD 101398	15
Arab Aluminium	19029	JD 33428	30
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	22015	JD 28131	—
Parallel market:	95234	JD 38769	—
Development bonds:	632	JD 6889	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	10	1125	—

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.8440/50	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2370/80	Canadian dollar
	1.7270/75	Deutsche marks
	1.9335/45	Dutch guilders
	1.4355/4405	Swiss francs
	36.02/05	Belgian francs
	5.8020/50	French francs
	1279/1280	Italian lire
	124.97/07	Japanese yen
	5.9690/9740	Swedish crowns
	6.2460/2510	Norwegian crowns
	6.5580/5630	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	453.75/454.25	U.S. dollars

### WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The Australian market withstood pressure from profit-takers to close sharply higher on solid turnover. The All Ordinaries index gained 25.8 points to close at 1,565.7.

TOKYO — Share prices closed higher largely due to heavy buying by securities houses which focused late afternoon trade on large capital issues. The Nikkei index gained 193.60 points, or 0.71 per cent, to close at 27,416.70.

HONG KONG — Stocks were marginally higher in lacklustre trading in the absence of clear directions. The Hang Seng index gained 7.69 to 2,496.68.

SINGAPORE — Prices rose strongly in the afternoon on strong buying support in view of Tokyo's higher close and higher commodity prices. The Straits Times industrial index gained 15.86 to 999.29.

BOMBAY — Shares gained for a second successive day with sentiment helped by early monsoon rains and hopes of good company results.

FRANKFURT — The market rose by about 1.5 per cent, boosted by the strength of the dollar and technical support from share indices. The Commerzbank index, set a mid-session, was up 18.1 to 1,381.1.

ZURICH — Prices were slightly higher, underpinned by a steady dollar and the higher Tokyo close. The All Share Swiss index rose 10.1 to 822.0.

PARIS — Prices ended off their highs as operators took profits after a series of strong sessions. The 50-share bourse indicator was up by 0.34 per cent.

LONDON — Shares drifted lower in dull trading for lack of support. Dealers reported a general lack of interest.

NEW YORK — Stocks continued to make slow gains, partly encouraged by a sharp drop in Japan's May surplus. Some bargain hunters were also in the market. The Dow gained 15 to 1,972.

## Yugoslavia lifts exchange controls

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia lifted controls on foreign exchange and some imports Monday as part of a new programme designed to combat the country's economic crisis.

The dinar was freed and the foreign exchange market left to function daily on the basis of supply and demand, official statements said. At the same time, controls were lifted on 40 per cent of imports.

The exchange rate liberalisation means Yugoslav firms will have easier access to foreign exchange and the dinar will find its value in a free market.

Restrictions were dropped on the import of 200 types of consumer goods, including electrical appliances, cars and clothes, a government statement said.

The government hopes freer imports will force Yugoslav enterprises to be more competitive and promote realistic prices.

The foreign exchange market was brought under control seven years ago during an economic crisis.

The economic programme launched at the weekend mixes curbs on wages, spending and money supply with a freeing of prices, imports and the exchange rate.

Prices of 60 per cent of goods on the Yugoslav market were freed Saturday, ending a six-month-old freeze. Inflation at the end of April stood at 152 per cent.

The dinar was devalued Friday night, making a basket of hard currencies 23 per cent higher against the Yugoslav unit. The dinar was listed at 1,919.86 to the dollar Monday after being 1,554.19 dinars to the dollar Friday.

Officials said the foreign exchange market was not busy on the first day of its revival Monday. Yugoslav banks had \$5.3 million for sale while demand was for \$12.8 million, officials said. The gap was covered by the national bank.

Government ministers have said Yugoslavia secured the "critical amount" of foreign exchange needed to reopen the market through new credits from the West, with reserves increased by \$400 million, but have not released a figure for total reserves.

Yugoslavia is seeking \$1.4 billion in new loans this year to underpin the economic programme. The country's hard currency external debt amounts to \$21 billion.







# Yugoslav union leader demands probe into 'high-level corruption'

**BELGRADE (R)** — Yugoslavia's trade union leader Tuesday demanded an inquiry into corruption allegations against former Communist Party President Milanko Renovica and other top party leaders, involving illegally constructed villas.

Zvonimir Hrabar, president of the official trade union confederation (CTUY), made the call on the third day of a party conference called to discuss the country's severe economic and political crisis.

"The workers want to know how much truth there is in press reports on apartments and weekend houses of the preceding party president and others," official sources quoted Hrabar as saying.

Yugoslav newspapers have recently carried reports on the construction of luxury villas by top officials in the Bosnian Adriatic resort of Neum, naming Renovica's family and those of other high-ranking politicians.

The party conference opened

Sunday against a background of 152 per cent inflation, a \$21-billion debt and worker unrest sparked by a new austerity programme linked to a new deal with Western creditors.

Members of the collective leadership have been attacked at the conference for blocking reform policies aimed at rescuing the country from its crisis.

Hrabar was the first speaker at the conference to single out individual leaders over allegations of corruption. "Workers want to know how billions of (dollars of) credit were used," said Hrabar.

He said there was no need to call an extraordinary congress, as many delegates have demanded. "We have too many of them. What we need is action."

The villas built in Neum for senior party leaders had been constructed with loans obtained irregularly at rates favourable to the borrower, some of them funds officially earmarked for underdeveloped areas, the newspapers said.

On Monday Slobodan Milosevic, party leader of Yugoslavia's biggest republic Serbia, said the party leadership should face dismissal at a future special party congress unless urgently needed reforms were implemented by the autumn.

Another conference delegate attacked Kronic and Renovica by name for failing to see that reform-oriented policies adopted by the last party congress, in June 1986, were carried out.

Renovica, from Bosnia, was party president from June 1986 to June 1987 under Yugoslavia's rotating system, whereby members of the collective party presidency serve a one-year presidential term by a predetermined regional sequence.



Bettino Craxi

## Socialists gain in Italian polls at Communist's expense

**ROME (R)** — Italy's Socialists made big gains and the Communists suffered stinging losses in local elections expected to have repercussions on the national political scene.

In two days of voting which ended Monday, six million Italians voted for administrations in 1,215 cities and towns.

Overall, the results are expected to help the stability of Christian Democrat (DC) Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita, who formed Italy's 48th post-war government April 13.

With results from 99 per cent of polling places counted, the DC won 36.8 per cent, 1.2 per cent more than in 1983 local elections and nearly two per cent more than in national elections last year.

DC Deputy Secretary Vincenzo Scotti said the results should strengthen De Mita's five-party coalition, which also includes the Socialists, Liberals, Republicans and Social Democrats.

Coalition parties either gained or generally held ground. The big winners were the Socialists with 18.3 per cent, up three per cent from 1983 and 4.1 per cent from last year.

Although smaller than the Communists, the Socialists hold a pivotal position because no national government excluding the Communists would be possible without their participation.

Socialist Secretary Bettino Craxi has brought the party repeated electoral gains since he led Italy through a four-year period of unusual stability and international prestige as prime minister until March 1987.

Craxi, who called the results "optimal" for his party, was expected eventually to use the good showing as a bargaining chip for a greater voice in the national administration and more important institutional posts, commentators said.

The biggest losers were the Communists, who although they are Italy's second-largest party have been excluded from national governments since 1948.

The Communists had 21.9 per cent of the vote, 3.9 per cent less than in 1983 and a stinging 4.9 per cent less than last year.

The Socialist gains and the Communist losses were very high by Italian electoral standards.

# France calls for inquest into New Caledonia assault

**PARIS (R)** — France has called for judicial inquests into the deaths of three Kanaks after a bloody assault by French troops and gendarmes on a jungle cave in the south Pacific territory of New Caledonia that freed 23 hostages.

Justice minister Pierre Arpaillange said Monday the investigations, whose findings will be made public, were aimed at discovering whether the death of Alphonse Dianou, the chief kidnapper, could be attributed to "assault and battery" and "failing to assist a person in danger."

The main separatist group in New Caledonia, the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), has dubbed the operation a "colonial massacre."

Dianou died in mysterious circumstances after being evacuated from the battle scene on a stretcher.

According to Kanak (ethnic Melanesian) witnesses, he was shot in the knee after surrendering. A drip feed applied by a French military doctor was ripped out and he was left to bleed to death, according to these sources.

Arpaillange said the deaths of two other ethnic Melanesians, Wenceslas Lavellon and Waina Amoussa, would be examined for possible first-degree murder charges.

Earlier Monday France acknowledged that its security forces were guilty of misconduct during the May 5 operation by the army and the gendarmes at the remote cave on Ouvéa Island.

Defence Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement said an enquiry by the army and the gendarmes into the cave assault had concluded that "acts contrary to military duty were committed."

In the New Caledonia capital of Noumea, an FLNKS spokesman said the party welcomed the establishment of a judicial inquest.

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## Symbols mania hits U.S.

**NEW YORK (AP)** — The Nation's legislators are having their usual debates over budgets and taxes, but they've also found time this year for discussions of Bananas, slugs, dinosaurs and pie. It's all part of the perennial mania for naming official state symbols for just about everything, from state song to state insect. Supporters say the custom can boost tourism, get young people involved in the political process and provide harmless comic relief for lawmakers. Opponents say it wastes time and money and makes legislators look foolish. Last week, the California Senate nearly squashed a proposal to name the Banana Slug the state's official mollusk. Senator Becky Morgan had to settle for a chance to have the proposal reconsidered in the future. "These things are repulsive, I mean look at them... the joke has to stop here," said Senator John Doolittle, as Bananas slugs oozed around inside a glass terrarium on a cart parked on the floor of the senate chamber.

## Shoe-shine boys get school polish

**ISTANBUL (R)** — Shoe-shine boys, whose colourful brass boxes and cheeky boasts of a "five-year guarantee" enliven Turkey's pavements, have now won official recognition. Seventy boys gained diplomas from Turkey's first shoe-shine school founded by Sivas Province Governor Lutfu Fikret Tuncel. Gunaydin Newspaper reported Tuesday. "Shoe-shining is a profession and every profession should have a school," Gunaydin quoted Tuncel as saying as students celebrated the end of their one-week course. Turkey's State Poverty Fund also gave the boys in central Sivas province new clothes and a new shoe-shine box, Gunaydin said.

## Swedish murder trial holds public spell-bound

**STOCKHOLM (R)** — A Swedish court Monday heard evidence by a small child against her father at the opening of a retrial of two doctors charged with the killing and ritual dismemberment of a prostitute. A bespectacled general practitioner, tamed and dressed in tennis shirt and golf trousers, appeared unconcerned as a prosecutor quoted testimony given by his daughter, who was 18 months old at the time of the 1984 murder. "Daddy cut off the breast... they took the head off and threw it away... then the lady was chopped up," prosecutor Anders Helin quoted the girl as saying. The case, in which the girl says she was brought along to watch her father and a colleague dismember the body of a woman, has held the Swedish public spell-bound. Sweden's largest newspaper Expressen devoted four pages to the retrial daily.

## Vanished art dealer lowers prices

**PARIS (R)** — A collection of 26 paintings belonging to vanished millionaire art connoisseur Roberto Polo went under the hammer in Paris Monday but fetched a disappointing 93 million francs (\$16.1 million). The 37-year-old Cuban-born American businessman, wanted for questioning by police, disappeared after a Swiss court issued a warrant for his arrest last Wednesday on charges of fraud and abuse of confidence. Auctioneer Jacques Tajan had hoped the sale of the 18th century French canvases, including works by Fragonard and Watteau, would realise 100 million francs (\$17.5 million). Polo, who made a fortune investing in art for rich clients, has outstanding debts in Switzerland and the United States of at least 620 million francs (\$109 million), French police say.

## America hit the bottle as superpower relations improve

**MOSCOW (R)** — Americans are drinking more vodka — and it is good news for Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. Sales of Stolichnaya Vodka are up because Soviet-U.S. relations have improved, according to Angela Seracini of the PepsiCo Company which sells Pepsi Cola to the Soviet Union in return for vodka. She says sales reflect superpower tensions. They plummeted after the Soviet Union sent troops into Afghanistan in 1979 but have been given a shot by the Soviet-U.S. summit, she says. But it is a mixed blessing for Gorbachev — He has launched a tough anti-drink drive at home.

# German pilot violates Soviet airspace to mark anniversary

**OSLO (AP)** — A small West German plane crossed the Norwegian border into Soviet airspace last weekend, apparently to mark the first anniversary of Mathias Rust's startling flight to Moscow's Red Square, a foreign ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Rust, 19, flew his Cessna aircraft to Moscow from Helsinki, Finland May 28, 1987, landing outside the Kremlin walls. He is serving a five-year prison term in a Moscow prison.

Spokesman Lasse Seim said the Cessna 150 was on its way from

Ivalo in northern Finland to Kirkenes in the northeast corner of Norway Saturday when the pilot flew above Soviet territory.

The plane crossed deeper into Soviet air space when it returned to Ivalo Sunday, Seim said. He said the aircraft penetrated "several kilometres" into Soviet territory, and may have violated Soviet airspace for 20 or 30 minutes.

Government sources who spoke on condition of anonymity identified the pilot as Andreas Sommer, also of Hamburg. No further information on him was

immediately available.

In Helsinki, Matti Autio, spokesman for the Finnish border patrol, said Sommer was questioned, released and left Finland Tuesday in the direction of Sweden.

A Soviet embassy spokesman was quoted on Swedish radio, as calling the incident "a stupid practical joke" rather than a provocation.

Asked if Saturday's flight was timed to the anniversary of the Rust flight, Seim said, "We don't know. But it seems likely, doesn't it."

## Protests flare in Armenia

**MOSCOW (R)** — Mass demonstrations flared Monday in Yerevan, capital of the Soviet Republic of Armenia, according to dissident sources in Moscow.

Independent editor Sergei Grigoryants said friends in Yerevan had told him by telephone that up to 300,000 people had taken part in the protests over the disputed Azerbaijan region of Nagorno-Karabakh.

No independent confirmation of the report was available. Grigoryants also said a general strike had been under way in Stepanakert, the regional capital of Nagorno-Karabakh, for the past week.

## Indian troops surround Sri Lankan rebel base

**COLOMBO (Agencies)** — Indian troops fighting through a complex of Tamil guerrilla camps in the Sri Lankan jungle have surrounded a major base where a rebel leader may be trapped, government officials said in Colombo Tuesday.

The Sri Lankan officials said the Indians were holding off artillery bombardment of the base in the north-east in an attempt to capture top rebels including the second-in-command of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), known only as Mahattaya.

About 6,000 to 9,000 Indians have surrounded the remaining camps, cutting off any escape by

sea for the Tigers, military sources said.

Indian Defence Minister K.C. Pant Monday held talks with Sri Lankan government ministers about a phased withdrawal of more than 50,000 Indian troops from the island nation.

Indian sources said Pant told Sri Lankan officials that the withdrawal should depend on "ground situation," meaning the state of Tamil guerrilla separatist campaign in the Indian Ocean republic.

"It is a complex issue, we are going to discuss more on Tuesday," one Indian source said on condition of anonymity.

# Le Pen fuels anti-immigrant sentiment in Europe

By Sydney Rubin  
The Associated Press

**PARIS** — The strong showing in French presidential elections of National Front Party leader Jean-Marie Le Pen has lent encouragement to others in Western Europe who share his nationalistic, anti-immigrant views.

After Le Pen won more than 14 per cent of the vote in presidential balloting April 24, extreme right-wing parties in Belgium, Italy, Greece and elsewhere expressed hope that his success would be contagious.

Chrysanthos Dimitriadis, a member of the European parliament and of Greece's extreme right National Political Union, told the AP that Le Pen's gains "improved our spirit, there has been a positive change."

The Belgium National Front, a sister to the French party, "got hundreds of phone calls from people who wanted to join" after the April 24 vote, said party spokesman Daniel Feret.

"Basically we heard from people who share our ideas but thought we were a marginal party. Le Pen changed that," he said.

Le Pen's campaign slogan "French First" conveyed the message that an influx of immigrants, mainly Arabs from North Africa, undermines the French way of life and adds to economic and social problems. His speeches tapped a vague, mostly unarticulated feeling that France is on the decline, its traditions in jeopardy and its "national identity" threatened. He kept the immigration

issue at the centre of his campaign, suggesting legal measures to encourage immigrants in France to move elsewhere and limiting the number of immigrant children in schools. He appealed to nationalistic sentiments and authoritarian values, favouring restoration of the death penalty and quarantining AIDS victims.

Europe's extreme right parties, although diverse and lacking unity, share a common desire to convert concern about immigration into votes. Most countries face economic and social problems similar to those in France. Many of the parties in these countries are enjoying new success.

Gianfranco Fini, secretary of the vaguely neo-fascist Italian Social Movement (ISM), shares Le Pen's stance on immigration, saying immigrants pose a grave threat to all European countries.

Unemployment in Italy is 12.4 per cent while immigrants from Africa and Asia arrive at the rate of 50,000 a year. Although 90,000 foreigners were legally registered in October 1987, unofficial estimates put the number of illegal immigrants at 800,000.

Fini's party won 5.9 per cent of the vote in parliamentary elections last June. It holds 35 seats in the chamber of deputies, making it Italy's fourth largest party. Although the party still is largely irrelevant — the non-communist parties can form a government without them — there are signs of growth in the kind of xenophobia that feeds Fini followers.

Italy's largest daily newspaper, La Repubblica, published a survey in early May of high

school students that showed an "open hostility" towards immigrants.

Seventy per cent of those responding said they would favour a partial or total closing of borders to foreigners who "rob us of work."

Whether or not he visits other parts of Europe, Le Pen's presence is felt.

Mogens Glistrup, leader of the Danish anti-immigration progress party is frequently referred to in the press as the local Le Pen.

In Danish parliamentary elections earlier this month, Glistrup's party took 16 seats, up from nine. It was the second big gain in a row for the party, which increased its holdings from six another election last September.

Norway's Carl I. Hagen also is compared to Le Pen. He leads the Norwegian branch of the Progress Party that won 12.2 per cent of the popular vote in local elections last fall. Recent opinion polls give the party 15-23 per cent, making it Norway's second largest party after the ruling Labour Party.

Hagen advocates limiting immigration based on the availability of housing and jobs.

Political analyst Ole Borre of Aarhus University said the swing to the right in Denmark and Norway is part "of an international trend."

But not every country suffering high unemployment and waves of immigrants turns to the right.

West Germany, which is haunted by memories of the Nazi era, now has some 4.4 million foreigners, about 7 per cent of the population. Some of these are European, but the biggest contingent is Turkish.

Le Pen visited Rome May 8,

taking his message to a cheering crowd at an ISM party meeting. He plans similar trips around Europe in the coming months, said his spokesman Alain Vizier, who declined to provide details.

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Foreign workers have frequently been the targets of attacks by self-proclaimed neo-Nazis and other young right-wing extremists over the past few years.

Membership in right-wing extremist groups is on the rise, increasing by about 3,100 people in 1987 to 25,200, according to Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann.

However, right-wing extremists have a negligible influence in West German national politics.

Spain, emerging from decades under the authoritarian rule of Francisco Franco, hasn't experienced a massive influx of immigrants comparable to neighbouring France. Unemployment hovers around 20 per cent, making Spain unattractive for job-seeking foreigners.

In Britain, the extreme right had faded since its heyday in the late 1970s. Splits and scandals within the British National Front have divided the party which had no candidates in last year's general election.

Belgian National Front spokesman Feret said the issues facing his party are similar to those of Le Pen's party. "We have the same kind of political programme: The immigrants, crime and security and the heavy tax burden."

The Greek National Political Union "ag